



# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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PRC TO RECEIVE CREDIT FROM DEVELOPMENT BODY

OW140208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 13 (XINHUA) -- The International Development Association (IDA) today announced a credit of 24.3 million special drawing rights (SDR) (around 25 million U.S. dollars) to China in support of the latter's agricultural program.

The credit will be included in the 69-million-dollar investment China is making in an agricultural research project as part of an overall program to boost the level and efficiency of agricultural production. It will be used to finance the construction or renovation of laboratories, offices, farm facilities and housing for the staff at research centers and the training of agricultural research and extension staff.

The IDA credit is for 50 years, including 10 years of grace; it carries no interest but has annual charges.

PRC REPRESENTATIVE ON STRENGTHENING UN

OW131111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The countries of the Nonaligned Movement proposed today that the theme of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations be "United Nations for a better world." The proposal was contained in a draft resolution submitted by India on behalf of the nonaligned nations. It was presented at a meeting of the preparatory committee for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

The draft also suggests that the General Assembly express "the desire and expectation that the year 1985 would mark the beginning of an era of durable and global peace and justice, social and economic development, and progress and independence for all peoples."

The preparatory committee, established last year, has met three times this year. It is entrusted with recommending activities to run in conjunction with the U.N.'s fortieth anniversary celebration, which culminates on October 24, 1985.

The draft resolution asks that the General Assembly declare as the "Year of the United Nations" and call upon member states to reaffirm their commitment to the establishment of a new international economic order.

On behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC), Robert Mc onagh said the EEC saw the fortieth anniversary as an occasion for member states to commit themselves anew to multilateralism. "Since the United Nations is the practical embodiment of the concept of multilateralism, there can be no more fitting way to commemorate its fortieth anniversary," he said.

Chinese representative Liang Yufan said the question of how to strengthen the United Nations -- so it can preserve peace and security and promote economic cooperation and development -- was an issue that clearly called for consideration. Whether or not the organization could play an effective role depended on whether or not member states, the permanent members of the Security Council in particular, would truly discharge the duties and obligations conferred on them by the charter, he said.

Any recommendation that the preparatory committee makes to the General Assembly must be approved by consensus.

BO YIBO WRITES TO SWIM MEET PARTICIPANTS

OWL31830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Shanghai, September 13 (XINHUA) -- The 1984 International Swimming Invitational Meet closed at a ceremony here this evening. The United States made a clean sweep of all the seven titles at stake on the last day of the current invitational today. At the five-day invitational, the U.S. had a bumper harvest of 25 gold medals while host China bagged four. In addition, 11 national records were smashed by 11 Chinese swimmers and five teams.

All the swimmers were honoured at a reception given by the organizing committee this evening. At the reception, Jin Yongchang, chairman of the organizing committee, read a congratulatory message sent by Bo Yibo, honorary chairman of the Chinese Swimming Association. In the message, Bo Yibo warmly greeted the success of the invitational meet. He added that the "annual Shanghai International Swimming Invitational Meet will certainly further promote the development of world swimming and enhance understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and swimmers and those of other countries".

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

HK130945 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 84 p 7

["Newsletter From the United States" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Yunwen: "The U.S. Presidential Election Campaign Has Officially Started"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Sep -- Traditionally, the presidential candidates of the two parties officially start their election campaigns on the first Monday of September in the election year. On 3 September, Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale launched intensive election drives in their respective political bases, the states of California and New York.

Last week, Reagan and Mondale showed up at every campaign occasion, where they attacked each other on some important policy issues. Mondale denounced Reagan's tax cut policy by saying it has resulted in the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer, and by saying the huge budget deficits have done the American people great harm. Reagan, however, criticized the Democrats for planning a spending spree and for trying to make every American family pay \$1,500 more in taxes. On the issue of East-West relations, Mondale criticized Reagan as "the only President since the atom bomb exploded who has not opened a dialogue with the Soviet Union." Reagan, however, stressed that the United States "has become stronger and safer" and reversed the "hopeless and pessimistic" situation characteristic of the Carter administration.

What is especially conspicuous is that the relationship between religion and politics has become an outstanding issue in the election campaign. According to some statistics, 90 percent of Americans admit they have religious beliefs. Due to the differences between various religious sects and beliefs, the relationship between religion and the state is an extremely sensitive issue. Reagan's remark at the Republican National Convention in Dallas last month that "religion and politics are inseparable" came under fierce attack from Mondale, who said "the inseparability of religion from politics goes against the principle of the Constitution which guarantees that politics will be separated from religion in the United States". Taking advantage of strong opposition from many voters to this argument, Mondale censured Reagan for confusing religion with the state and for wanting to interfere with the people's beliefs and split the country with politics. This has forced Reagan to retreat from his original argument and do his best to avoid this endlessly debatable issue.

At one point last month Mondale was able to put Reagan on the defensive with regard to the tax increase issue, but public opinion polls show that his tax increase stand has not succeeded in winning more voter support for him.

With the exception of a slight improvement during the Democratic Convention in July, Mondale's position in public opinion polls has always lagged behind Reagan. This has been a cause for concern in the upper circles of the Democratic Party. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill blamed Mondale for not being tough enough and for his failure to mount a vigorous attack. In an effort to hear views and win support, Mondale recently went to Capitol Hill on numerous occasions to meet Democratic congressmen. He also met with a few Democratic state governors and black leaders and won the support of black leader Jesse Jackson and independent figure John Anderson.

The causes for Mondale's unfavorable situation have been analyzed variously in U.S. political circles. For example, some people hold that Mondale is hesitant and changeable about choosing the right person for the right job. His running mate Geraldine Ferraro has been investigated on account of her husband's financial problems. This has also exerted a certain negative influence on Mondale. Other people hold that Mondale lacks "charisma" and so on.

But other analysts hold that Mondale's genuine weak point lies in his lack of attractive and clear-cut political programs and slogans. Moreover, generally speaking, an incumbent President has numerous advantages. The continued improvement of economic conditions, in particular, has strengthened Reagan's position in the campaign. A Gallup poll shows that a major factor determining voters' choices on election day is their "pocket books".

Recently, in an effort to reverse the situation, Mondale formed a campaign advisory group, headed by former Democratic National Committee Chairman Robert Strauss and consisting of a number of senior Democratic leaders, to intensively study campaign strategy. It is estimated that Mondale will intensify his attack on such issues as East-West relations and the budget deficit. In the meantime, he will also step up the voter registration drive. According to some statistics, there are about 174 million eligible voters in the United States this year. Of these, 55 million have not registered. Democratic strategists hope that a large number of black people will participate in the registration and voting. They are hoping to add 2 million more blacks to voter registration rolls to increase the number of black voters to 14 million. They hold that if 100 million people vote on 6 November and 70 percent of blacks vote in some crucial states in the South, the Democratic Party is likely to win. They also point out that American voters have always been "changeable" and there have been many cases where candidates in an unfavorable position have succeeded in reversing the situation. They cite the example of Harry Truman, the Democratic presidential candidate who finally succeeded in defeating Thomas Dewey in 1948, despite the fact that he obviously trailed Dewey in public opinion polls.

However, observers here hold that as long as the economy continues to improve and the government does not commit serious errors in its foreign policy, it will be very difficult for the Democrats to turn 1984 into 1948.

#### CONGRESSMAN URGES CANCELLATION OF TEXTILE RULES

OW131837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- The new U.S. regulations on textile imports could result in a loss of grain sales to China, a U.S. congressman suggested in a letter submitted to President Ronald Reagan last Friday. Representative Pat Roberts of Kansas urged Reagan to cancel the new regulations. "We cannot talk about free trade and free market agriculture on one hand, and then practice protectionism on the other," he said in the letter. Roberts asked Reagan to withdraw the regulations proposed by the U.S. Customs Service and delay any further action until January. He also called for negotiations to begin with China on a new long-term grain agreement.

The regulations, which took effect last Friday, have met with considerable opposition in America, especially from grain farmers. The letter recalled that "as a result of the Chinese textile dispute last year, U.S. farmers lost nearly 500 million dollars in export sales to the Chinese."

#### XINHUA ANALYSIS OF REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING

OW131201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 13 Sep 84

["News Analysis: Behind the Reagan-Gromyko Meeting" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, September 13 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's announcement that he will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Washington late this month has aroused worldwide speculations over the real intentions of both Washington and Moscow for such a meeting.

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After a Soviet statement that Gromyko is willing to meet Reagan when he goes to the United States to attend the U.N. General Assembly sessions in New York, Reagan quickly agreed to the meeting and announced personally Tuesday he had invited Gromyko to the White House for the meeting on September 28.

Reagan said that one of his top priorities at the meeting would be to demonstrate to the Soviet Union that the United States "means no harm." "I just want to see if we can't do something that will rid the world of this (nuclear) threat," he said.

However, political and foreign policy analysts said that Reagan's willingness of meeting the Soviet foreign minister largely comes out of his reelection consideration. Reagan's Democratic opponent Walter Mondale accused Reagan of "trigger happy" and blamed him for the strained Soviet-U.S. relations. Therefore, the meeting is viewed as a Reagan effort to deflect Mondale's criticism that Reagan is the only U.S. president who has not met high-level Soviet officials in his four-year term. If the September 28 talks goes ahead and produces even faint signs of renewed U.S.-Soviet dialogue, Reagan will be in a position to refute the accusation that he is unwilling to talk to Moscow; and even if the talks turn sour, Reagan will still be able to put the blame on Gromyko and the Kremlin.

Other Western diplomats here said that the meeting is certain to be seen as reflecting a slight thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The Soviet explanation on the meeting, however, is somewhat vague. Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko described such a meeting as a "tradition." "In the past visit to New York, also visited Washington for discussions with the President.... If this time in Washington they think appropriate to return to that practice, I believe that there will be no difficulties on our part," he said.

But actually, some diplomats said, the Soviets know a Gromyko visit to the White House could help Reagan in his re-election bid, but they think Reagan will win anyway. Therefore, they will have to deal with the Reagan administration during the next four years. In this case, the Western press even suggested that the Soviets may also hope that the talks can help set the stage for a return to arms control talks in a second Reagan term.

At the critical moment when Reagan is seeking re-election, some observers said, Moscow might think that as Reagan is eager to gain political profits from the meeting, the Soviets can make use of the opportunity to force Reagan to make some concessions, and, if the White House talks leads nowhere, they thought, Gromyko could lay the blame squarely on the United States, perhaps hoping to undermine Reagan's image as a peacemaker in the eyes of American voters.

Despite the speculations over what is really behind the Reagan-Gromyko talks, analysts generally held that the meeting may to some extent change the cold atmosphere between the two superpowers; but even U.S. officials believe the meeting is unlikely to produce any breakthrough in the U.S.-Soviet relations.

#### HAN NIANLONG DELEGATION MEETS GEORGE BUSH

OW140735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 13 13 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush met today in the White House a delegation of distinguished Chinese headed by Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Meanwhile, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane and Secretary of State George Shultz also met the Chinese delegation today. During their talks both sides expressed the hope to further develop relations between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation arrived in New York on September 5 to attend the "Dialogue Between Distinguished Chinese and Americans." The three-day dialogue was co-sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the American National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. The delegation arrived here at the end of the dialogue.

LEADING ASTRONOMER ZHANG YUZHENG TO VISIT U.S.

OW130931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Nanjing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Yuzhe, a leading Chinese astronomer, will leave for the United States tomorrow at the invitation of the Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. Dr. Zhang, 82, served as director of the Zijinshan (Purple Mountain) Observatory in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, for 40 years and is now its honorary director.

During his visit to the United States, Zhang said that he will exchange views with American colleagues in the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Los Angeles, and the Lunar Planetary Laboratory of Arizona University in Tucson. He will also join his American colleagues in observing Halley's Comet. Zhang has made a thorough and comprehensive study on the orbit of Halley's Comet and its history, and he said that the Zijinshan Observatory plans to participate in the 1985-1986 international joint observation of the passage of the comet near the earth.

Zhang was the first Chinese to discover an asteroid. This was while he was studying at Yerkes Observatory in the United States in 1982, and he named it "Zhonghua" (China). After the founding of New China in 1949, he continued his studies of space. He led the members of the Purple Mountain Observatory in the discovery of several hundred asteroids, 63 of which have been named and numbered by the International Astronomical Union. Harvard Observatory named one asteroid, "Zhang" in 1976 in honor of the Chinese astronomer.

SOVIET ARTISTS DELEGATION VISITING PRC

Beijing Arrival

OW140505 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] At noon on 13 September, a 10-member group of Soviet masters of the arts headed by well-known Soviet composer A.G. Flazkovskiy, secretary of the USSR Union of Composers, arrived in Beijing at the invitation of the PRC Ministry of Culture to begin a 2-week tour of our country. This is the first artistic group sent by the Soviet Union to China since 1965.

During their stay in China, the Soviet masters of the arts will give four concerts in Beijing. They will then tour the picturesque city of Hangzhou in southern China and the coastal city of Tianjin in the north.

Feted in Beijing

OW131721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 13 Sep 84

["Soviet Artists Make First Visit To China for 19 Years" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- The China Performing Arts Agency hosted a banquet here tonight in honor of a group of Soviet singers, musicians and dancers, the first to visit China since 1965.

In a toast, Dang Yunwe, deputy manager of the agency, extended warm welcome to the visitors. He said there had been a traditional friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union and he was happy the Soviet artists could visit Beijing just before the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. Dang believed the current visit would contribute to the promotion of friendship and co-operation between Chinese and Soviet artists as well as to the development of cultural exchanges between the two countries.

A.G. Flazkovskiy, the Soviet group leader and secretary of the Union of Composers of the USSR, said that although they had just arrived here, they could feel the atmosphere of friendship. He said the visit by a Chinese musicians' group to Soviet Union earlier this year had been a success, and wished his Chinese colleagues even more success for the future.

The Soviet artists arrived in Beijing today at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture. Their premiere performance will be given tomorrow evening.

SWEDEN MONITORS SOVIET UNDERGRAND NUCLEAR TEST

OW120640 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Stockholm, September 11 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union conducted an underground nuclear test at the Semipalatinsk testing ground in Kazakhstan yesterday, the Swedish news agency reported today. The blast, equivalent to 5.1 on the Richter scale, was recorded by the Hagfors military monitoring station of Sweden last night. Earlier, the station had recorded several Soviet mini-blasts in a single day.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE LAND MINISTER

OW131620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today discussed with a Japanese official the rational development, utilization, treatment and protection of state resources. The visitor is Sakonshiro Inamura, Japanese minister of state and director-general of the National Land Agency.

Zhao said the development and improvement of land was "essential" to China's modernization program. "We started our work in this field rather late, and we are now in an initial stage," the premier said. "Japan has accumulated a great deal of experience in developing and protecting its land, and China can make good use of this. We hope to increase cooperation with Japan in this area."

Zhao said China was building and would continue to build a large number of major water conservancy projects, including reservoirs and hydroelectric power stations. "We welcome Japanese entrepreneurs to come to China to carry out feasibility studies, provide designs and technical advice, undertake construction projects, or jointly run water conservancy facilities," he added.

Inamura said he had had useful talks with the Chinese minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, Song Ping, and Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying in the past two days. Both sides looked forward to closer cooperation in such endeavors. Song and Japanese ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae were present at today's meeting in Zhongnanhai. Inamura and his party will leave tomorrow for a tour of Dalian and Shanghai.

FURTHER ON CHINA-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE

## Wang Zhaoguo's Speech

HK130756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 84 p 6

[XINHUA report: "Full Text of Keynote Report Delivered by Wang Zhaoguo at First Session of 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship"]

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Sep (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, China's chief representative to the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship, delivered a keynote report on 10 September in Tokyo at the first session of the committee, which opened today. Here is the full text.

Respected Chief Representative Tadao Ishikawa, respected Japanese representatives, dear friends,

The first session of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship solemnly opens today. With a feeling of immeasurable joy, I extend warm congratulations to the session on behalf of China's representatives and China's whole staff attending the session. Despite being busy with national affairs, Prime Minister Nakasone has visited the meeting place and made a speech brimming with warm feelings. This is a great honor and encouragement to the session. Hence, I wish to extend to His Honor the Prime Minister my heartfelt thanks.

Proceeding from the two countries and nationalities, to gear to the needs of the 21st century, and to probe the future of China-Japan friendship is a task of very important immediate significance.

When General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited your country last year and when Prime Minister Nakasone visited our country in the middle of this year, the leaders of the two countries exchanged broad and long-term views on the stable development of China-Japan good-neighborly and friendly relations. Both affirmed to make the 21st century a century of better China-Japan friendship. Hence, the 21st Century Committee was established at their suggestion and with their attention. The committee regards as its duty the task of promoting China-Japan friendship in the 21st century. It has not only received enthusiastic response from the peoples of the two countries, but has also attracted wide attention from the international society. Today, I feel greatly honored by having this opportunity to explain the basic view of China's side at this forum of the session, which is being attended by representatives of both parties, on the significance of China-Japan friendship in the 21st century and on the historical task shouldered by our committee.

The loud and clear slogan of making the 21st century a century of better China-Japan friendship summarizes in a high degree the aspirations of the two countries' peoples, fully embodies the demand of the times, and is an inevitable historical development.

China and Japan are close neighbors separated only by a strip of water, and have a tradition of friendly contacts from ancient times. By crossing over mountains and seas the ancestors of the two countries exchanged contacts with each other, thereby promoting the development of their own national prosperity and writing many touching chapters of friendship. Some outstanding examples are Jian Zhen, who adhered to his chosen course despite the fact that he failed to cross the East China Sea six times and became blind; and Nakamaro Abe, who spent all his life working for China-Japan friendship and was later buried in Changan. In the history of national contacts this history of friendship, maintained continually for the past 2,000 years, has not only been praised by people throughout the world, but has also become a thing of great value for us. In addition, it has become a solid foundation for, as well as the profound origins of our development of China-Japan friendship in the 21st century.

In modern times, there was an unfortunate chapter in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. At that time, the people of China suffered serious calamities, and the people of Japan were also seriously affected and harmed. After the darkness had passed, however, many people with lofty ideals took infinite pains, went canvassing, or even sacrificed their lives to foster cordial relations between China and Japan at an early date. Mr Lu Xun once predicted, "The brothers are still alive after the calamity. Their kindness will be remembered and their enmity forgotten when they meet again with smile." The war of aggression launched by militarists was unable to obstruct the friendship between the two countries. On the contrary, it made people draw a profound lesson from history that China-Japan good neighborliness is very valuable and important to the two nationalities.

Since the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, the pent-up desire of the two peoples for friendship has quickly turned into practical actions promoting the all-round development of relations between the two countries. In a short span of 12 years, the two countries have continuously scored great successes in the undertaking of China-Japan friendship, and have reached a record level in friendly cooperation in various areas. The good neighborliness which grows with each passing day has brought and will continue to bring advantages to the peoples of the two countries, thereby demonstrating the broad prospects for development. The historical development of China-Japan relations clearly shows: Neither side gains if China and Japan vie with each other, but both will prosper if the two countries live in peace.

The slogan of making the 21st century a century of better China-Japan friendship carries forward the tradition of friendship between the two peoples, shows the trend of development of relations between the two countries, and fully accords with the fundamental interests of both nations.

Under the contemporary international situation, the development of China-Japan friendship in the 21st century has greater immediate significance. Human society has experienced two gigantic calamities since it entered the 20th century. Various tragedies caused by war are still fresh in the people's memory. Today when the international situation is turbulent and the danger of war still exists, China-Japan good neighborliness and the two countries' pledge to never again fight each other will not only create lasting environment of peaceful development for the two countries, but will also greatly contribute to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

In present as well as future development, China and Japan should complement each other's needs because the two countries are at different stages of economic development, their standards of scientific and technological development are different, natural resource deposits vary, and other things differ. In addition, the economic structures of the two countries have their own characteristics. Thus, this provides us the most favorable conditions and the greatest possibility for cooperation. The development of China-Japan friendship in the 21st century and the establishment of long-term stable relations in economic and technological cooperation will inevitably greatly promote thriving prosperity for the two peoples.

The desire of China's people to develop friendship with the people of Japan in the 21st century is a sincere one. From our personal experience, we have a profound understanding of the value of treating others as equals and the repulsiveness of using one's strength to bully the weak. China will forever abide by the principle of not seeking hegemony but opposing it. Historical experience has told us that in order to build one's country well, one must resolutely abandon the policy of closing the country to international intercourse. The peaceful diplomacy of upholding independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, the long-term implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, and concentration of our efforts to develop the economy are the heartfelt desires of China's people. They are also part of the irreversible direction of progress of the Chinese nationality, as well as our unswerving basic national policy. Japan is China's friendly neighboring country. The development of long-term good-neighborliness with your country is an important element in the implementation of China's basic national policy. We deeply believe that so long as we treat each other openheartedly, have faith in each other, abide by faith, and make concerted efforts, we will certainly achieve the lofty goal of making the 21st century a century of better China-Japan friendship.

We think the main denominators of the realization of better China-Japan friendship in the 21st century are:

First, politically, China and Japan should become a fine example of long-term peaceful-coexistence for countries with different social systems.

Relations between countries do not depend on the difference or similarity of social systems. The reestablishment and development of China-Japan relations have once again forcefully proven this point. So long as both parties sincerely abide by the principles and spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and implement seriously the four principles of China-Japan relations, China and Japan will continue to maintain their long-term friendship and become a fine example of relations between countries with different social systems, no matter what the obstructions on the road of progress are and no matter what kind of international disturbances occur.

Second, economically, China and Japan should become partners on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and prosperity.

The economic cooperation between China and Japan, which is getting closer with each passing day, will greatly promote development in each one's own economy. Furthermore, the continued, future, prosperity of Japan's economy and the gradual realization of China's four modernizations will open up broader, more efficient prospects for cooperation at a higher level. So long as both parties really act in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and give full play to each others own advantages, we will join hands and become partners, in the 21st century and even thereafter, in attaining joint prosperity and complementing each other.

Third, in cultural, scientific, and technological exchange, China and Japan should become friends who learn from each other and march side-by-side.

The cultures of China and Japan are longstanding and profound, and their peoples are industrious and wise. They have jointly created the shining oriental civilization with the other oriental nationalities. Today, the continuous expansion of friendly exchanges in the areas of culture, science, and technology will promote cultural construction in each one's own country, thereby making new contributions in shaping world civilization in the future.

Fourth, in international affairs, China and Japan should become a positive force in opposing war, safeguarding peace, and promoting human progress.

Both China and Japan are important countries in Asia and have unshirkable international duties in relation to problems of peace and development. Friendly cooperation between the two countries should help promote future peace and development in the Asian region, should help ease contradictions between north and south, and should help promote common progress in human society.

Today, the 21st century is not far away. For our generation of people, turning the 21st century into a century in which China and Japan continue to strengthen their friendship is not only a beautiful ideal, but also an arduous task. As the two countries differ in their national conditions and ideology and as it has not been long since they reestablished their relationship as friendly neighbors, it is very natural for there to be some doubts between them. What is important for us is that we should not only be farsighted, but should also soundly, practically, and satisfactorily handle the various kinds of problems we are faced with, promptly exchange our thoughts, strive to increase our mutual understanding and confidence, and make steadfast efforts for the development of a long-standing friendship between our two countries.

Since the establishment of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship, the people of various circles and friendship organizations in the two countries have enthusiastically supported it and placed great hope in it. This has made us feel the importance and glory of the tasks we face. We are willing to conscientiously work, with a sense of historical responsibility and urgency and together with the Japanese members of the committee, to deeply probe ways to achieve the longterm and stable development of friendly neighborly relations between China and Japan and to conscientiously make feasible suggestions to the governments of the two countries. We, the Chinese members of the committee, moreover, plan to carry out diverse forms of propaganda and education in China-Japan friendship in the 21st century among the people, particularly youths in our country. Youths are the people upon whom we rely for our country's future. Friendship in the 21st century should, after all, be realized by them. We are willing to coordinate with the committee on the Japanese side to jointly or separately develop lively, friendly activities centered on contacts between the youngsters of the two countries.

Realization of a long-term relationship of friendliness and neighborliness between China and Japan is an undertaking of the masses of the people. It needs the joint efforts of all friendly organizations in the two countries. During the past few decades, many people of the old generation and many old friends have devoted themselves to this work and made outstanding contributions to this undertaking. Their immortal achievements will always be preserved in the history books of China-Japan friendship and will forever be engraved in the minds of the people of both countries. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend, on behalf of the Chinese side of the committee, our profound respects for these people. The 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship will learn from the example set by the pioneers and foundation-layers of the friendship between the two countries, learn from and refer to the fine tradition and valuable experiences of all friendly organizations, encourage and help one another, and forge ahead together with each other in order to do our part for our common goal.

Friends: A review of the process that we have undergone in developing China-Japan friendship shows that the realization of normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan was, for a time, a banner for accumulating the strength of China-Japan friendship and for promoting the undertaking of China-Japan friendship. After the restoration of diplomatic relations, the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty at an early date again became a common fighting goal for the people of the two countries. Today, we hope the slogan to make the 21st century a century of better China-Japan friendship will be a new banner of the two peoples and that through our joint efforts we will make this slogan known to all so it can strike root in the hearts of all people. We believe that under the new banner, all the parties, organizations, and people of various strata of our two countries will converge to form a historical current flowing into the 21st century and write an even more brilliant new chapter of China-Japan friendship in the human history of tomorrow.

Thank you all.

#### Nakasone Hosts Luncheon

OW131902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Yasuhiro Nakasone held a lunch-meeting today, extending congratulations on the success of the first session of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship. The prime minister said in his greetings that his government will fully consider the proposals suggested in the session. He believed that the committee will not be unworthy of the mutual trust of the people, but will leave its "footprint" on the history of friendship between the two countries. The ensuing visit of 3,000 Japanese youths to China reflects the sincere expectations of the Chinese leaders that the youth of the two countries will continue to carry forward the friendly relations into the 21st century, he added.

Committee members of both sides, including Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan Fujinami Takao, President of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship Masayoshi Ito, and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Ziguang were also present at the lunch-meeting.

In his speech, China's chief representative Wang Zhaoguo said that, thanks to the concern and guidance of the leaders of both countries, the first session of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship has achieved complete success.

Speaking highly of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Wang Zhaoguo said that together with the Chinese leaders, Prime Minister Nakasone decided to form the committee and, with a statesman's foresight and sagacity, added "mutual trust" to the fundamental principles guiding China-Japan relations. The other principles are: peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, long-term stability.

The chief representative went on to say that "The success of the first session not only indicates a good start of the committee's work, but also heightens our confidence in promoting our work in future". "We will soon warmly greet the 3,000 visiting Japanese youths in Beijing who will hold friendly get-togethers with the Chinese youth. This will lead to a new upsurge in Sino-Japanese friendship," he said.

At the conclusion of his speech Wang said: "I believe that with the continuous development of friendly relations between China and Japan and thanks to the profound concern of their leaders and the warm support of their people, the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship will constantly make new contributions to the friendship between the two countries."

#### Tokyo Envoy Holds Reception

OW132102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang held a reception here this evening to celebrate the success of the first session of the 21st-Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship.

Apart from all Chinese and Japanese members of the committee, more than 200 Japanese Government officials and social celebrities attended the reception, including Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, Vice Foreign Minister Noboro Matsunaga, Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship Masayoshi Ito, Chairman of the Japan-China Association Tokuma Utsunomiya, Chairman of the Komei Party Yoshikatsu Takeiri and representative of the United Social Democratic Party Hideo Den. The reception was permeated by an atmosphere of extreme warmth and intimacy.

#### WANG ZHEN MEETS VISITING JAPANESE STUDY GROUP

OW131833 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met a Japanese study group led by Takeshi Noda, member of the House of Representatives, here this afternoon. The study group, composed of owners of Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises, will go to Guangzhou and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone for a study tour and discuss with local leaders possibilities of cooperation between the two countries.

#### WANG ZHEN GREET'S PUBLICATION OF MIYAZAKI MEMOIRS

OW131225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 11 Sep 84

[By correspondent Zhu Tieying]

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 11 Sep (XINHUA) -- A commemoration meeting for the publication of "Seimin Miyazaki's Memoirs" was held at the Tokyo Scholars Hall this afternoon.

Present were President Masao Shumizu of the Japanese-Chinese Friendship Association; Honorary Chairman Gan Wenfang, Chairman Chen Kunwang, Vice Chairman Huang Wenqin, and Speaker [Yi Zhang 6231 7022] Huang Chengtai of the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Association; and more than 100 friends of the 83-year-old Mr Seimin Miyazaki who worked with him for a long time in promoting Japanese-Chinese friendship. Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan, also attended the meeting to extend greetings.

Honorary President Wang Zhen; President Xia Yan and Vice Presidents Lin Lin and Sun Pinghua of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association; and Jing Puchun, Liao Chengzhi's wife, sent congratulatory messages on the publication of "Seimin Miyazaki's Memoirs."

#### CHEN PURU HOSTS JAPANESE TRANSPORT MINISTER

OW131842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Chen Puru, minister of railways, gave a dinner for Japanese minister of transport Kichizo Hosoda and his party here this evening. In their toasts, Chen and Hosoda joined in expressing the hope for the growth of Sino-Japanese friendship through increased cooperation of railway departments. Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae was present.

Chen Puru held a round of talks with Kichizo Hosoda earlier in the afternoon. The Japanese arrived in Beijing today at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Communications.

#### KYODO ON JAPANESE ARMY'S POISONOUS GAS SAMPLES

OW140415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0838 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- According to a KYODO report, samples of poisonous gas distributed by the former Japanese Army to its divisions and regiments as teaching materials were found in Kagawa Prefecture in Japan. The samples were displayed at the "Third Exhibition of Materials in the Struggle for Peace and Against War" held in Hyogo on 8 September. According to the report, the samples were found by a Kagawa hotel entrepreneur. They were among materials concerning the Japanese Army returned by the U.S. Army after the war.

The report said: The samples were found in wooden boxes labeled "primary poisonous gas samples used during the European war" and "made by the Shimazu Manufacturing Institute Sample Department on 10 August 1932." The names, uses, effectiveness, and physiological effect of samples of 22 poisonous gases, including asphyxiating gas, tear gas, and a blistering agent, were also written on five manuscript pages. Also among the samples was dichlorodiethyl sulfide, which is now called mustard gas, with an instruction explaining that a concentration of 70 milligrams per cubic meter can damage (human) skin, eyes, and respiratory organs and cause death in 30 minutes. The samples were also stamped with the seals "approved by the Department of Army and with the instruction of the Army Scientific Institute" and "Cavalry Regiment No 11." These samples show that the Japanese Army conducted research on poisonous gas before launching the war to invade China.

According to the report, the discovery of the samples has verified the Japanese Army's top classified materials on the use of poisonous gas during the aggression against China, which were found at the U.S. National Archives last June and have been the concern of the public.

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PRC COMMERCE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW140112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese commerce delegation headed by Minister of Commerce Liu Yi left here this morning on a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the DPRK Committee of Service for the People.

Before his departure, Liu Yi told XINHUA that the purpose of his visit was to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between commercial departments of the two countries, and to get acquainted with and learn from DPRK's commercial circulation system, management and commodity production. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Vice-Minister of Commerce Jiang Xi and DPRK Ambassador to China Sin In-ha.

SOUTH KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER TO RETURN

OW132014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 13 (XINHUA) -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung who came to the United States for medical treatment after being released from prison, said today he has decided to go home "to struggle for the return of democracy" in South Korea. U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes said Wednesday that Kim "has informed us that he has completed his fellowship tenure at Harvard and his medical treatment and is therefore planning to return" to South Korea. "We have expressed our hope to all concerned that his return will be trouble-free insofar as his personal situation is concerned," Hughes added.

Meanwhile in Seoul, South Korean authorities said today that if Kim Tae-chung were to return from the United States, "concerned authorities would take lawful procedures due to him." A Seoul spokesman said last month that Kim could face imprisonment for the balance of his jail term if he returns. Kim was released from prison in December 1982. He had been serving a 20-year sentence for allegedly planning to topple the South Korean regime, and allowed to come to the United States for medical treatment after two and a half years in jail.

XIZANG, NEPAL SIGN TRADE TALKS SUMMARY IN LHASA

OW131217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Lhasa, September 13 (XINHUA) -- A summary of talks between a trade delegation of the Tibet Autonomous Region of China and a trade delegation from the Kingdom of Nepal was signed in Lhasa yesterday evening. Signing the summary on behalf of the two sides were Pu Qiong, vice-chairman of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and Damdai Prasad Gautam, secretary of the Nepalese Ministry of Commerce and Supplies and head of the delegation.

The Nepalese delegation arrived in Lhasa from Katmandu on September 6 at the invitation of the autonomous region's government. The talks between the two delegations on furthering the bilateral economic and trade relations was conducted in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and supply each other's need.

On September 10, Chairman of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional Government Duojiecaiden met and gave a dinner in honor of the Nepalese visitors. The visitors were shown around the Potala Palace and visited Lhasa carpet factory and shops. The Nepalese delegation will also tour Xigaze prefecture on their way back home on September 16.

PRC, NEPAL TO COOPERATE IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

OW131206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Katmandu, September 13 (XINHUA) -- China and Nepal have decided to cooperate in tourism in China's Tibetan Autonomous Region following the visit of a Chinese tourism study group to Nepal. During its 10-day visit, which ended today, the group held three rounds of talks with a Nepalese official tourism delegation and met widely the Nepalese tourism circles. Both sides exchanged views on the development of trekking and travel both by road and air in the Tibetan Autonomous Region.

The two sides decided to open Zhang Mu this winter or next spring for trekking, where there is a tourism spot 12 kilometers from the Sino-Nepalese border.

The Chinese side said that it would be happy to receive a Nepalese tourism delegation to Tibet to study tourism resources and to continue talks about cooperation in the area. It would also like Nepalese tourism circles to train Chinese tourist guides and to invest in Tibetan tourism industry.

ITALY'S COSSIGA HONORED AT SHANGHAI DINNER

OW132128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Shanghai, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Italian Senate President Francesco Cossiga and his touring party were honored at a dinner given by the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress here this evening.

Before the dinner, Hu Lijiao, chairman of the committee, and Francesco Cossiga discussed possibilities of Sino-Italian cooperation in constructing harbors and housing, and in the technical transformation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

In their toasts, both Hu and Cossiga hoped for growing economic relations and trade and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. President Francesco Cossiga and his party arrived here from Beijing yesterday afternoon.

TRADE VOLUME WITH FRG REPORTEDLY INCREASING

OW132040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, September 13 (XINHUA) -- The volume of two-way trade between China and Federal Germany increased by 8.4 per cent in the first half of this year, says a report published by the Hamburg-based East Asia Society on Federal Germany's trade with East Asia.

The report notes that in the past few years, China has made visible progress in its effort to balance its trade with Federal Germany.

In the first months of 1984, China's exports to Federal Germany reached some 1.2 billion marks (400 million U.S. dollars), an increase of 28 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Federal German exports to China stood at 1.24 billion marks (410 million dollars), a decline of 1.1 percent.

China is one of Federal Germany's principal trade partners among the Asian countries and territories, the report says.

The West Berlin Institute of Economics in a report released yesterday said that since 1970, China's exports to Federal Germany has showed an annual increase of 16.6 per cent as against the annual rate of increase of 14.3 percent for its imports from the Federal Republic of Germany.

The institute also noted China's impressive progress in the constitution of its export commodities in trade with Federal Germany. In 1970, manufactured goods constituted only 6.2 percent of China's exports and by 1983, they took up as much as 46 percent. China is striving to improve the technological level of its products for export.

The institute's report says that since China has, in the past two years, promulgated a number of laws and decided to encourage and protect foreign investment, the prospects for Federal Germany's export to China are quite promising.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NEW MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR

OW131245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with the new Mauritanian ambassador to China, Diagana Youssouf. Arriving in Beijing June 22, the ambassador presented his credentials to President Li Xiannian June 30.

QIAN LIREN MEETS WITH RWANDAN DELEGATION

OW132012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met a delegation of cadres of the Rwanda National Revolutionary Movement for Development here this evening. The delegation is led by Sekagina Faustin, commissioner of Ngarama Prefecture.

The delegation arrived here September 3 for a study tour of China. It is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow.

SUDANESE DELEGATION VISITS XIAN COTTON MILL

OW132155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Xian September 13 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by its speaker Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid visited a state-owned cotton mill here today.

Speaking on behalf of the visiting Sudanese guests during the visit, Major General Babkr 'Abd ar-Rahim, member of the Sudanese Assembly, paid tribute to the mill for its efforts to organize production and take care of workers' well-being.

He said that in Sudan there is also a cotton mill of this kind built with Chinese aid. "It is a symbol of friendship and a crystallization of cooperation between the two countries," he added.

In the afternoon, as-Sayyid and his party visited a display of hundreds of life-size terracotta horses and armored warriors.

These figures were first discovered in 1974 near the tomb of Qin Dynasty.

As-Sayyid wrote in a visitor's book, expressing the delegation's admiration for the Chinese people's ancient civilization.

Tonight, the Sudanese visitors attended a theatrical performance, which was based on the court singing and dancing of Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.).

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DENG XIAOPING COMMENDS SOLDIERS IN SRV ATTACK

OW140530 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC, issued a citation order on 10 September to commend all commanders, fighters, militiamen, and civilian workers who have rendered meritorious service to the motherland by participating in the self-defense counterattack against the Vietnamese in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas in Yunnan's border region.

The citation says: The people in China are working for the socialist modernization with one heart and one mind. To strive for the prosperity of the country and a life of abundance and happiness is the basic state policy of China. We need a peaceful international environment. To strive to safeguard peace is the common desire of the people of China and the whole world.

However, the Vietnamese authorities are pursuing an expansionist and aggressive policy, ignoring the Chinese Government's stern warnings, constantly sending troops to intrude into China's border regions, nibbling at China's territories, killing China's border residents, and undermining the peaceful construction in China's border regions. In order to safeguard the motherland's dignity and defend its sacred territory from intrusions, in the past several months the border defense units, militiamen, and civilian workers have on several occasions fought in self-defensive counterattacks in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas. They have defended the safety of the lives and property of the people of various nationalities in the frontier region and defended the motherland's four modernizations drive. The victories you have won are a tremendous encouragement and education to the people of the whole country. Your exploits will never be forgotten by the people.

The citation notes: During the self-defensive counterattacks, all comrades joining in the battles resolutely carried out orders and obeyed commands by overcoming all kinds of obstacles and difficulties. Courageous and indomitable, stepping into the breach as another fell, united as one, acting in close cooperation with each other, and fearing neither hardship nor death, they have displayed the lofty spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism. The broad masses of militiamen and civilian workers have vied with each other to render their support to those fighting on the frontline, thereby making important contributions in insuring battle victories. The countless heroic and moving exploits you have created will always be noted in the brilliant annals of our Army.

The citation calls on all comrades in the whole Army to learn from the ones who participated in the battles. It hopes that the latter will maintain and carry forward the work style of modesty and prudence, seriously sum up experiences, further enhance their abilities to organize, command, and do battle under various conditions, be ready at all times to annihilate any intruder, and make new and still greater contributions in defending the socialist motherland.

Confers Titles

OW140529 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0314 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC, issued an order on 4 September to confer honorable titles on 6 heroic units and 10 individuals of the Yunnan Border Defense Units for outstanding meritorious service during the war of self-defense against Vietnam in the Laoshan and the Zheyinshan areas.

The order says: Displaying a high degree of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, our PLA units taking part in the war of self-defense against Vietnam in the Laoshan and the Zheyinshan areas, as well as the militiamen and civilian workers supporting the front, resolutely carried out the order and wiped out the invading enemy at one swoop, thereby safeguarding the motherland's frontier. Defying hardships and difficulties, and fearing neither shedding blood nor making sacrifices, the vast commanders and fighters fought successive battles with bravery, tenacity, resources, and decisiveness. A large number of heroic units and individuals making outstanding contributions emerged during the war. To commend their heroic deeds, inspire the patriotism and fighting spirit of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole Army, speed up the modernization and regularization of the PLA, and make it more revolutionary, the Central Military Commission has decided to confer the following titles:

The honorable title "Heroic Company of Zheyinshan" on Company No 9 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Heroic Company of Laoshan" on Company No 8 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Heroic Deep-Thrust Company of Laoshan" on Company No 4 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Heroic Defense Company of Laoshan" on Company No 7 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Border Defense Iron Company No 7" on Company No 7 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Crack Company of Laoshan" on Company No 8 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Mine-Clearing Hero" on Yang Zailin, deputy platoon leader of the Engineering Platoon of the special duty company of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Combat Hero" on martyr Ma Ping, platoon leader of Platoon No 2 of Company No 5 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Hero With Supreme Courage" on Chen Hongyuan, squad leader of Squad No 4 of Company No 1 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Combat Hero" on martyr Zhang Daquan, deputy company leader of Company No 5 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Combat Hero" on Yin Guangzhong, squad leader of Squad No 4 of Company No 8 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Combat Hero" on Shi Quangzhu, squad leader of Squad No 4 of Company No 9 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Combat Hero" on Qin Guofu, platoon leader of Platoon No 3 of Company No 2 of a certain regiment;

The honorable title "Combat Hero" on martyr Li Haixin, acting platoon leader of Platoon No 3 of Company No 8 of a certain regiment;

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The honorable title "Combat Hero" on Yang Guoyao, squad leader of Squad No 9 of Company No 8 of a certain regiment; and

The honorable title "Model Field Instructor" on martyr Guo Xingke, political instructor of Company No 4 of a certain regiment.

The order urges the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole Army to learn from the heroic units and individuals of the war of self-defense against Vietnam in the Laoshan and the Zheyinshan areas, emulating their noble character in fighting heroically and dauntlessly for the interests of the motherland and the people, their heroic spirit to overcome all difficulties to crush the enemy, and their outstanding combat style of obeying the command and taking united and resolute action to fulfill the mission in order to strive to accomplish the general task and general objective put forth by the 12 CPC National Congress, speed up the modernization and regularization of our army, and make it more revolutionary.

YU QIULI LAUDS DENG XIAOPING, PLA MODERNIZATION

0W140844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — The Chinese People's Liberation Army has achieved tremendous successes in its modernization program since Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Central Military Commission after 1978, Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, told XINHUA here today.

In the past years, Yu said, the 4.2 million-strong PLA has improved its equipment and weapons, boosted the military and political quality of its officers and increased its combat capabilities. Research on defence-related science and technology also made progress, he said.

The PLA has been equipped with large quantities of updated conventional weaponry as well as nuclear weapons and long- and medium-range missiles. Electronic telecommunications facilities have also been added, and engineering and anti-chemical warfare corps trained.

The Chinese Army's modernization is aimed at strengthening its ability to defend the country, not for expansion, Yu said.

The PLA has conducted numerous ground, sea and air exercises recently, including large-scale airborne maneuvers in central China last year. That exercise was commanded by Li Lianghui, the youngest Army commander in the PLA. Li, 45, is among the educated young and middle-aged senior officers promoted after last year's leadership reorganization. Figures from the Air Force show that most of its regimental commanders are less than 30 years old.

Most of the officers at divisional and Army levels are military academy graduates, while nearly all junior officers are college-educated.

The PLA has more than 100 military academies and schools. Under a new military service law adopted earlier this year, officers are selected mainly from among graduates of military academies and schools. Talented, younger officers have helped advance the Army's modernization drive, Yu said.

PLA NAVAL EXERCISE IN EAST CHINA SEA REPORTED

OW140459 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 84 p 1

[JIEFANG RIBAO report by correspondents Wang Bo, Ge Fengzhang, and reporter Jin Fuan]

[Text] Modern missile escort vessels designed and built by our country will be fully capable of defending themselves if attacked by enemy planes. This is an important message transmitted from an on-the-spot demonstration of the reform of the Chinese Navy's air defense training.

While a missile-equipped escort vessel was sailing on the East China Sea yesterday morning, the radar operator suddenly discovered at 0920 [0120 GMT] that three "enemy" bombers, in triangular formation, were flying toward the ship at minimum altitude 60 degrees to port. The commander promptly order a full port turn and sounded the combat alarm. All seamen also immediately manned their posts, took aim, and opened fire on the targets. The ship successfully evaded attacks by "enemy" planes. A few minutes later, the three "enemy" bombers returned to attack from different directions and different altitudes. Because of the commander's decisive actions and command, the ship again evaded the attack. That was a spectacular display of an actual combat exercise yesterday. Watching the exercise were Yang Jian [2799 0256], deputy commander of the PLA naval units in Shanghai; Jiang Kexu [1203 0668 2485], head of the training department of the naval headquarters; as well as commanders and specialists of the PLA North China Sea Fleet, the East China Sea Fleet, the South China Sea Fleet, and the institutes concerned.

The UK-Argentine war over the Malvinas has prompted the world's navies to study the urgent issue of how to improve naval vessels' air defense capabilities. How to strengthen the Chinese Navy's air defense capabilities with the available equipment has become one of the important aspects in Chinese Navy training. After researching recent world naval battles, the PLA naval units stationed in Shanghai conducted an experiment on reforming the air defense training aboard a missile escort vessel. During the 3-month training period, the commanders and fighters emancipated their minds and were initially successful in reforming 19 operations concerning the discovery of enemy targets, the transmission of information, counterattack, evasion, and damage control. During those 3 months, Xu Zhiming [6079 1807 2494], chief of General Staff [of the PLA naval units stationed in Shanghai], worked on the ship to supervise the reform. He also personally commanded yesterday's exercise.

DESTROYER CAPTAINS TO TAKE QUALIFICATIONS TEST

OW140125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0806 GMT 11 Sep 84

[By reporter Lu Qiming]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA) -- The PLA Navy has instituted a system requiring its guided missile destroyer captains to pass a qualifications test. All captains in the first group to take the exam passed with excellent marks. Qualification certificates were issued them on 9 September by Liu Huaqing, commander, and Li Yaowen, political commissar, of the Navy.

Implementation of qualifications examinations for captains of guided missile destroyers is a major reform carried out by the Navy for the purpose of enhancing these warships' capability in fighting modern sea battles. Those captains who pass the test will retain their posts or be promoted. Those who fail can take a makeup exam within a prescribed period. If they fail again, they will be removed from their captain's position and assigned other duties.

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The recent exam lasted 10 days. It consisted of written, oral, and operations tests covering military theory, sea battle command abilities, operation of various modern weapons, and warship management.

The Navy party committee has also decided to gradually implement such qualifications examinations among all captains of large and small warships and other vessels, speed up training, and accelerate modernization of the Navy.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG STRESSES TECHNOLOGY ON ANHUI TOUR

OW132050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Hefei, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Priority should be given to upgrading and expanding existing enterprises during China's Seventh Five-Year Plan to begin in 1986, Premier Zhao Ziyang said during an inspection tour of Anhui Province.

This would save investment, shorten construction time and lead to quicker returns, he said on a tour of cities, the Huaihe River basin, coal mines and iron and steel plants earlier this month.

"It will be inadvisable to launch a new business while discarding an old one," Zhao said. He said a careful study should be made of plans to harness the Huaihe River, which caused serious flooding in the past. Many people in the Huaihe River basin have a poorer standard of living because of frequent natural disasters.

The road to prosperity for these people, Zhao said, was a shift from the sole crop cultivation to diversified economic undertakings, industrial production and sideline occupations.

The University of Science and Technology of China should provide the country with graduates specializing in applied technologies, Zhao said on a visit to the university in Hefei, capital of Anhui Province. The experience of the past few years had indicated that the policy of enrolling gifted children was correct, Zhao said. Since 1978, the university has enrolled 279 talented youngsters aged 11 to 15.

#### NPC MEETING HEARS PHARMACEUTICAL LAW REPORT

OW140645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- Shen Hong, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, reported to the Seventh Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 11 September. His report concerned the results in examining the "Pharmaceutical Administrative Law of the People's Republic of China (draft)."

The NPC Law Committee held meetings on 6 and 8 August and 6 September and, in accordance with the suggestions made by some NPC Standing Committee members, central departments concerned, and various localities, examined the draft of pharmaceutical administrative law. The meetings held that the draft law is basically feasible and proposed some revisions.

Shen Hong said: According to reports by the Ministry of Public Health and some provinces and municipalities, both Chinese medicinal materials and Chinese and Western-style medicine are available at the current fair-trade markets in rural and urban areas. However, selling fake or inferior medicine is quite rampant in some localities.

Considering the need to strictly control the transaction of medicine at trade fairs, as well as the importance of enlivening the circulation channels of Chinese medicinal materials, the NPC Law Committee suggested that, using as a reference the "Regulations Concerning the Supervision of Rural and Urban Fairs" promulgated by the State Council, an article be added to the draft law to allow rural and urban trade fairs to sell Chinese medicinal materials, aside from those stipulated by the state in separate regulations. Rural and urban trade fairs will not be allowed to sell medicine other than Chinese medicinal materials, except for those with the "license of handle medicines and chemical re-agents."

Shen Hong also explained the questions of jurisdiction over imposing administrative penalties, including orders to stop the production or business of pharmaceutical enterprises for consolidation for more than a week and orders to revoke the "license for manufacturing medicines" and "license for managing medicines." He also explained questions concerning the need to investigate criminal responsibility of those who manufacture or market inferior medicine in violation of law.

#### CPC CIRCULAR ON RESTRUCTURING LEADING BODIES

HK131510 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Report: "The Central Committee Affirms the Experiences of Beijing Municipality and of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in Restructuring Leading Bodies"]

[Text] The General Office of the CPC Central Committee on 15 August issued a circular on the new achievements made by Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in making leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. The circular first quoted the opinion of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat as saying: "With the help of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the Liaoning provincial party committee and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and after repeated comparison in choosing candidates, Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have boldly promoted a number of young and middle-aged cadres who have good political integrity, experience in working in grassroots units, and organizational and leadership abilities, and who are also younger in average age and better educated, thus setting a good example for the leading bodies at the provincial level and of large enterprises in making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. The old comrades who formerly worked in the Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company leading bodies on their own initiative relinquished their posts in favor of those better qualified and supported the young and middle-aged comrades in their work, thus playing a major role in the readjustment of leading bodies.

"Since a large city like Beijing and a large enterprise like the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have successfully restructured their leading bodies, it is believed that other regions and departments can also be successful in this aspect.

The circular also transmitted a report written by the CPC Central Committee Organization Department to the CPC Central Committee on the new achievements of Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in the "four modernizations" of their leading groups. The following is an excerpt of the report:

With the direct concern shown by the CPC Central Committee, the newly-elected leading bodies of Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have made great strides in making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally competent, thus playing a leading role in the "four modernizations" of leading groups at the provincial level and of large enterprises.

In readjusting their leading bodies, Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have boldly promoted a number of young and middle-aged cadres, who have good political integrity, experience in working in grassroots units, organizational and leadership abilities, and enterprising spirit, and who are also younger in average age and better educated. The results of readjusting the two leading bodies prove that there are many qualified people in various localities and local units and, as long as we break down old ideas and conventions, follow the mass line, develop democracy, and persist in choosing young and middle-aged qualified cadres, we will certainly be able to promote more outstanding cadres who are up to the standards of the "four modernizations" specified for the ranks of cadres.

The good results achieved by Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in restructuring their leading bodies are inseparable from the active support and close cooperation of the old comrades who formerly worked in the bodies. Taking a broad and long-term view, these old comrades took an active part in the work of choosing those better qualified and supported the younger comrades in their work. Duan Junyi and eight other old comrades, who recently relinquished their posts in party and government leading bodies in Beijing Municipality, have paid much attention to restructuring leading bodies. Proceeding from the party's cause and taking the interests of the whole into account, they have actively participated in the work of fostering and choosing young and middle-aged cadres since last year. During the recent restructuring of leading bodies, on their own initiative they asked to relinquish their leading posts in favor of younger comrades. Some of them said time and again that they would not interfere in the affairs of the new leading body after withdrawing from the old and that they would exert themselves to do well what they ought to do. Gu Zhengrong, former secretary of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Party Committee, and other old comrades had done much work in recommending and choosing young cadres. Comrade Yu Baogang, former manager of the company, who had practical experience and worked hard in creating a new situation, resolutely recommended Sun Zhenguo, 8 years younger than he, to take his place in the recent restructuring of the leading body. He himself suggested that he work as an assistant and sincerely said that he would cooperate well with the new manager.

Proceeding from the magnificent goal set by the 12th CPC National Congress, Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company adhered to the "four modernizations" requirements set for the ranks of cadres during the new historical period in the recent restructuring of leading bodies; they had a clear understanding of the guiding ideology and took effective measures to build a leading group which could steadily create a new situation. The report pointed out: A municipality like Beijing and a large enterprise like the Anshan Iron and Steel Company occupy important positions and have decisive influence on the socialist modernization cause. Therefore, the kind of leading cadres they choose and the way they restructure the leading bodies are of great importance. In the recent restructuring of leading bodies, Beijing Municipality and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company neither adopted a superficial approach to things, nor made any unprincipled accommodations, nor gave any inappropriate preferential treatment. Instead they were resolved to build a once-and-for-all leading body, not an interim one.

They were aware that they should be farsighted when restructuring a leading body. Giving too much consideration to the moodiness of individual comrades often causes delays in work. An interim leading body is not a good method because it has to be restructured again. This is harmful to work and also is a main factor causing instability in leading bodies in some places and units. In the recent restructuring of its leading bodies, Beijing Municipality clearly pointed out that those who were over 65 years old should not remain in the new leading body, those who would be promoted should be under 55 years old, and the percentage of cadres who would be replaced in the old leading body should not be less than 61 percent.

The Anshan Iron and Steel Company also established that those who would retain a post in the leading body should not be over 55 years old, those who would be promoted to the new leading body should be, generally speaking, under 50 years old, and the percentage of cadres who would be replaced in the old leading body should not be less than 80 percent. Their experiences prove that as long as leaders conscientiously carry out the central decision on reform of the cadre system, have determination, do painstaking ideological work, and follow the mass line, they will certainly overcome all obstructions and difficulties so as to make new breakthroughs and greater strides in the readjustment of leading bodies.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INTELLECTUALS, PERSONNEL POLICY

HK130300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Li Rui: "Please Read 'Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar' -- Problems Concerning Implementation of the Policy Toward Intellectuals and Reform of the Personnel System"]

[Text] A Letter From Comrade Li Huang [2621 5435]

Not so long ago, I received a letter from Comrade Li Huang, which reads: "Here I recommend an article to you, and I have a few suggestions to make." WEN HUI YUEKAN [WHEN HUI MONTHLY] No 4 1984 carries an article entitled "Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar" written by Meng Xiaoyun [1322 2556 0061]. If you have not yet read it, please read it over when you find time. We can see from this article how 'leftist' ideas have stifled and wrecked real talent, and how our existing personnel system has suppressed real talent in some ways.

"It is suggested that you circulate this article among cadres at and above county level of the whole party; in particular, those cadres of organization and personnel departments should read it over in earnest, and think about their own work seriously. This will not only be helpful to the reform in the personnel system, but will possibly promote new development in organization work."

Comrade Li Huang has high aspirations and determination. To make the cadre contingent younger in average age, he retired to the third line on his own accord the year before last. Like many of our veteran comrades, he has retired physically but not mentally.

The Hero and His Deeds in "Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar"

"Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar" is about Qian Zhongren, a middle-aged intellectual and his experiences and frustrations over 2 decades. Having read the article, I could not help recommending it to RENMIN RIBAO. A summary of the hero's experiences follows:

Qian Zhongren is a native of Huzhou Production Brigade, Changfeng People's Commune, Xiangxiang County, Hunan Province. He was only a boy of 5 when the country was liberated. During the land reform, his family offended the chairman of the peasant association over some trifle. Thus, their class origin was changed from poor peasant into "rich tenant." Qian Zhongren was then labelled "child of landlords and rich peasants," and deprived of anything good with all kinds of disasters falling on him.

He was diligent in study. In 1963 he took the university entrance examination, scoring among the 10 best candidates of the province. However, he was not admitted. He took the entrance examination again the following year. Despite the fact that he was admitted this time by Harbin Industrial College, the commune CPC Committee secretary made this announcement: A rich peasant's son going to college was a new trend in class struggle. Therefore, a letter was sent to Harbin Industrial College, informing it that "the student in question has behaved poorly in politics," and that his eligibility for admittance to college should be canceled.

The college did not want to lose such an outstanding student; so they sent people to investigate at the locality, only to find that the contents were sheer fabrication. Now, the commune CPC Committee secretary made this remark: "If the leading organ of the party at the commune level should fail to deal with the son of a landlord and rich peasant, what effects will it bring about?" Qian Zhongren spent 3 months at Harbin Industrial College studying, but was forced to return to his native place after that. He would have liked to take the entrance examination for a third time; for this, he had sent in his application on nine occasions, but the commune just would not give their consent.

In such a severe situation, a young man bent on studying to make progress had to leave his hometown and became a worker on an experimental forestry center in Arksu County, Xinjiang, without being registered as a permanent resident. Neither the backbreaking labor nor the meagre income could impede his desire for knowledge. On Sundays he would walk 30 li to study at the reading room of the county seat. He learned to write, succeeding in having some of his short stories published in XINJIANG WENYI [XINJIANG LITERATURE], and he was capable of writing poems good in both artistic conception and form. It was precisely his poem written to the tune "Jiangchengzhi," in which he gave expression to his feelings for and devotion to the border areas ("I strike a deep root here, my second hometown. I hope some day I will grow up to be useful like the trees, the red willows, and the white poplars"). That happened to be discovered by a comrade of the prefectural four clean-ups work team, who learned about his situation and suggested that he go back to his native place and clarify his family's class origin. However, Qian Zhongren could not afford the travel expenses, and all he could do was to write a report in detail and send it back to his native place. Now, this was something desperately serious: Imagine someone attempting to reverse the verdict on one's family class origin! On nine occasions, Changfeng Commune wrote letters to the forestry center in Arksu, demanding to have Qian Zhongren sent back to his native place to be reformed through labor.

During the 10 year turmoil, a series of charges were framed against him, and our hero was criticized and denounced. He was beaten, cruelly tortured, asked to examine himself, sent to prison and "study class".... However, all of this could not prevent his studying diligently. While serving his prison term he recited in silence ancient Chinese prose and poems, and solved mathematics problems with formulae; and when he was in the "study class," he studied grammar and rhetoric. Finally, there was a chance for him to get away from the dungeon, and he began to roam in other places in Xinjiang. When there were no conditions whatever for him to do research with, he made probes on the laws that govern the formation of Han characters, relying on the help of a single dictionary. By the end of 1975, he succeeded in inventing a new method for arranging Han characters in codes based on the order of strokes, which at that time was comparatively advanced and capable of development. However, his achievement was pigeonholed in the Commercial Press for 2 years; by then, more than one method for arranging Han characters in codes more advanced and applicable had appeared.

Finally, in 1978 the college enrollment examination system was restored. Because of the age limit, Qian Zhongren was determined to take college courses through self-study, but had to take the enrollment examination for post-graduates. Now it was his fate to study whatever books he could find. In his neighborhood he found a well-used and incomplete "Advanced Mathematics", volume one; therefore he studied mathematics. In less than 3 years between 1978 and 1981, he completed 8 college courses through self-study in intervals between busy labor and laborious house chores; and he got a graduation certificate from Xinjiang Broadcast University, with excellent results in all courses. In September 1981 he took the enrollment examination for postgraduates under the instruction of Professor Liu Shuqing of the Mathematics Department of the Northwest University, ranking first among the 26 candidates.

However, he was not to be admitted for he was 2 years over the stipulated age limit, since he was 37 that year. The 74-year-old professor had his eye on this candidate; however, an instructor was not entitled to enroll his own student. More than once he provided Qian Zhongren with financial help to cover the travel expenses to Beijing, and helped him to appeal to more powerful people. But all these efforts were in vain. However, he did meet many enthusiastic people. While he was still at the forestry center, some young people supported him in coding Han characters; when he was roaming about, one of his former classmates introduced him to work as a carpenter, despite the risk of getting into trouble himself; when he was feeling depressed, a young lacquerer would discuss philosophy with him; when he was bustling about trying to become a post-graduate, mathematician Zhang Guanghou, a press agency reporter, and the receptionist of the Ministry of Education all hoped to give him some help. Here, in particular, we should like to mention Xuan Huiliang, director of the Propaganda Department under the Arksu Prefectural CPC Committee who regarded rational work arrangement for Qian Zhongren as his duty so that the latter's talent would be fully employed. However, the power of the director of the Propaganda Department was limited. In order to change Qian Zhongren's status from worker to that of a cadre, in order to find a school that would accept him as a teacher, in order to make the forestry center approve Qian's transfer...this director of the Propaganda Department spent almost 20 months before Qian Zhongren was finally transferred to Tarim Reclamation University as a teacher, ending his 2-decade experience of frustrations.

Why is the article given the title "Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar"? The diversiform-leaved poplar can still be found on the edges of the Xinjiang Gobi Desert. This kind of tree has great vitality. It is capable of withstanding drought, salinization of the soil, and wind and sand. It has the peculiar capability of preserving moisture in its trunk. Scratch its bark, and moisture will ooze out, just like teardrops when one is brokenhearted. The author introduces the hero of this article as: "Holding his rough hands, looking at his dark and wrinkled face, one would never believe that he is only 39 years of age and would never imagine that he is an intellectual." Does he not have something that resembles a diversiform-leaved poplar?

#### Impressions on the Article

It can be said optimistically that Qian Zhongren's misfortune has come to an end for today he is able to employ his talent for the motherland and people. However, are there still other people like Qian Zhongren in the country? How many intellectuals still suffer from their ill fate?

It is believed that never again will those phenomenon happen such as determining people's "class origin" arbitrarily, listing some people as "objects of dictatorship," and depriving others' civil rights at will. However, there is still much work for us to do and a long way for us to go if we are to eliminate the phenomenon of stifling, wrecking, and suppressing talented people, if we are to use fully people's talents and to implement the policies for intellectuals thoroughly in an all-round way in accordance with the intentions of the central authorities.

Facing the situation of the development in urban economic reform and a world that is challenging us new technological revolution, the importance of knowledge and talented people have become all the more conspicuous. Another sentence, "talented people are natural resources," should be added to the slogan "time is money, efficiency is life." The development and full utilization of talented people will determine the rate and degree of the development of our economy and national strength. Comrade Xiaoping has said: Modernization cannot be achieved with empty talk, there must be knowledge and talented people. Without knowledge, without talented people, how can we improve things? It is a pity that quite a few people have not yet come to understand this common truth. We do not have many talented people in our country, and we cannot afford to waste those we do have, not to mention suppressing and wrecking them.

It is a matter of urgent need today to set up a concept, to cultivate a sentiment, and to form a habit from top to bottom, namely to care for talented people, to look for talents as one thirstily looks for water, and to cherish them as one does one's life. The Chinese nation has always had this tradition. In the historical episode of "Xiao He running after Han Xing under the moonlight," Liu Bang could not do without the assistance of Han Xing, a talented general, in his fight among rivals for the throne. As Liu Bang's prime minister, Xiao He knew it very well and he took the trouble to look for Han Xing and recommended him as Liu Bang's marshal. In another historical episode of "Liu Xunde thrice visiting Zhuge Liang in his small hut," Liu Bei [other name of Liu Xunde] would have failed in contending with the Wu and Wei kingdoms and maintaining his position as one of the Three Kingdoms without the assistance of Zhuge Liang. The great historian Sima Qian [0674 7456 6692] said: "It is a shame for a king to fail to appoint the virtuous and able." In ancient China, "leaving no talented people unassigned" was regarded as a criterion for good government. And the Ministry of Officials always ranked first in the six ministries at the central level of all feudal dynasties.

Our organization and personnel departments at all levels are departments which recognize, gather, produce, and appoint talented people. People working in these departments should all acquire the quality of thirsting for talented people and of knowing and being good at appointing them. I am all for what Comrade Li Huang has suggested. All comrades of the organization and personnel departments should please read "Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar" and show more care and concern for talented people. Please initiate a universal checkup in one unit after another and see if there are cases similar to "Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar," and whether the policies for the intellectuals have actually been implemented.

In his letter, Comrade Li Huang has also mentioned "how our existing personnel system has suppressed talented people in some aspects." Such phenomena do exist. Those irrational personnel systems unsuitable to the situation of today's economic development should resolutely undergo reform. The central authorities have already made decisions in reference to this, and the first thing is to transfer administrative power to a lower level. Our organization and personnel work must better serve the general goal and tasks of the party, and work must be carried out focusing on economic work. The reform in the personnel system is a big topic; here, I should like to make a suggestion. When a leading organ draws up all kinds of policies, it is quite impossible to take into consideration individual factors and all kinds of exceptional cases, and it is necessary to make some explicit stipulations such as age limit and cultural background. However, in implementation, it is inevitable to come across the question of whether some flexibility is allowed. Just as it was expressed in "Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar," an instructor is not entitled to enroll the student according to his own preference, there are difficulties involved in converting the status of a worker to that of a cadre, in particular in transferring one's work position to another, and so on. Probably, with the restrictions of the existing regulations, such attempts would often end in failure. But of course, it has not been entirely without flexibility either in the past or at present, and malpractice lies often in the fact that flexibility is applicable only to those who have special ties, but people like Qian Zhongren are always treated with stern impartiality. The situation should be reversed. No more consideration should be shown to those who simply rely on special ties; and in cases like Qian Zhongren, we must be reasonable and flexible in handling them appropriately.

The key lies in exercising justice on the part of those who implement the policies as well as their enthusiasm. In this aspect, we should all learn from Comrade Xuan Huiliang of the Arksu Prefectural CPC Committee.

That is what I have wanted to say having read the article, in particular the two points mentioned in Comrade Li Huang's letter. Many lessons are to be drawn from "Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar." I hope the comrades of organization and personnel departments will unfold discussions.

#### Postscript

At the time I had just finished writing this short article, I learned that the leading comrades of Xinjiang and its Organization Department had shown concern over the problem of transferring Qian Zhongren to work at an institute of higher education. At the same time, I had the opportunity to read letters written to the author of "Tears of the Diversiform-Leaved Poplar" from Qian Zhongren and one of his supporters, Xuan Huiliang. Qian Zhongren has expressed his satisfaction to the author for the fact that the former has not been portrayed as an "outstanding genius"; while Xuan Huiliang has felt somewhat uneasy because the article has spoken too well of him, and it seems that he has already begun to hear some rumors. Can it be the case that those who have recommended talented people would also come under censure? I hope my worries will prove unnecessary.

#### RENMIN RIBAO CITES MARX ON ERA OF INFORMATION

HK120849 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 5

[Article by Su Shaozhi and Ding Xueliang: "Marx's Predictions on the Era of Information"]

[Text] The rising new technological revolution has been increasingly vigorous in changing the cultural aspects of mankind during the past few decades. As Prigogine, one of the greatest scientists since Albert Einstein, says, our contemporaries are "living in a technological revolution of information...which has reached the real core of our civilization." From the scientific point of view, the distinguishing feature of this era is that it is a highly informationalized era.

In his influential representative work, Daniel Bell, who is famous for his theory of "the society of information" (i.e. the "post-industrial society"), makes a statement that requires deep thought: "Many aspects of the development of informationalization have long been predicted by, for instance, Saint-Simon and Karl Marx, who attached much importance to the decisive role played by technical staff (under normal conditions) and science (under another condition) during social transformation." Bell also maintains that this view is not of his own invention, but borrowed from other scholars. Bell does not agree with Marx in many respects, but he is just and perspicacious in making this statement.

What kind of predictions did Marx, who lived more than a century ago, make on the era of information that came after his death? How could he make such "genius-like" predictions? While the entire country is earnest in probing into the reform of systems and in meeting the challenge of the new technological revolution, how should we, as theorists, be inspired by his predictions?

#### Karl Marx's Predictions

The era in which Marx lived was one in which the application of science and technology to production reached full swing. The steam engine, then electricity, symbolized mankind's victory over nature and turned a new page in the basic dynamic aspect of the system of production.

With its sophistication and speed in processing, the machine, the fruit of human knowledge, replaced manual operation which was ingenious but slow. The initial application of chemistry to agriculture doubled and redoubled agricultural yield.... All of these magically contributed tremendous wealth to the world. Science -- the strongest revolutionary in history -- emerged. This is the objective background of Marx's genius-like predictions.

From the abovementioned phenomena, Marx, who always possessed an amazing sensitivity to, and perspicacity in the trend of social development, immediately foresaw that a coming new era of emerging social civilization.

What interested Marx at once and what he did probe into was the possibility of man, in view of scientific and technological advances liberated from the process of direct labor. To him there were two factors for such a possibility: First, with the popular increase of labor productivity within the entire social realm, the majority of members of a society might no longer be deployed in areas that produced the means necessary for the existence of the society. Second, with the emergence of automation, the laborers in production departments might no longer be personally involved in the concrete process of production. Marx held that when the traditional type of labor was transformed into the modern type, "labor, unlike that of the past, would no longer be included in the process of production. Instead, man would establish a relationship with the process of production as its supervisor and regulator...workers would no longer be the men-in-charge of the process of production but would stand aside from the process of production." Furthermore, "with the development of great industry, direct labor has ceased to become the basis for production." ("The Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 46, Part II, pp 218, 222)

Meanwhile, Marx investigated the second great trend of representative significance manifested by scientific and technological progress -- the change of the quality of labor and the corresponding emergence of a new type of labor. "...the laborer no longer put the natural thing, which had changed its form, between himself and the object as a middle link; instead, he took the natural process, which had been changed to an industrial process by him, as a medium between himself and the inorganic nature which was dominated by him." (Ibid., p 218) In the traditional type of labor, it referred to man's direct operation of a tool (which was only a simple, natural but processed article) which had an effect upon the object of production. With the advance of modern science, what lies between the laborer and the object of labor is an automation system that has synthesized various fields of scientific and technological knowledge and that is moved by various types of energy supplied by nature and controlled by man. All of these have manifested the manipulation and utilization of the objective law of nature by the human brain. This is why labor has become a natural process which has been consciously changed by man to an industrial process and which has an effect on nature.

Such being the case, the laborer himself will correspondingly undergo change. "That nature is subservient to social intelligence should be the basis for the production of means in which labor is developed into an automatic process." (Ibid., p 223) The manual laborer's evolution to an intellectual stage is, therefore, natural and self-evident.

Marx was greatly enlightened by the above-mentioned trends. He was at once elated and exuberant when he grasped the prospects for development. In fact, the profound and significant future development was that science and knowledge would replace man's direct labor and accumulated labor (i.e., natural resources which had been processed) and become the major source of wealth of the society. Social development would be more and more controlled and planned by man's intelligence. "With the development of big industry, the creation of real wealth has been less determined by the time and amount of labor used and more determined by the causal strength used during the time of labor and the causal strength itself is determined by the general scientific standard and the technological advancement or is perhaps determined by the application of science to production."

This shows that "general social knowledge has, to a very large extent, become a direct productive force. Thus, the conditions for the process of social life are, to a very large extent, controlled by normal intelligence and reformed in accordance with such." (Ibid., pp 217, 219)

#### The Modern Reality

Upon reviewing Marx's exposition, let us go back to the "era of information" as described by modern man. Summing up the experience of various scholars (some of their conclusions are unacceptable) the basic characteristics of the era of information are as follows:

-- The change of the industrial structure. Education, science, the humanities, and public service have made up the major part of society and economy, in which the industry of information plays a leading role. In 1790 the agricultural laborers of the United States comprised 90 percent of the total labor force. In 1980 they dropped to 23.6 percent. In 1950 industrial laborers made up 35.7 percent of the population employed. In 1980 they dropped to 23.6 percent. Where has the labor force gone? It has gone to various trades such as education, health, the humanities, finance, and the service trades. In 1980 the total number of workers engaged in the above-mentioned trades in the United States made up 67.3 percent of the total labor force. Japan had a similar trend. In sum, the social change as shown by such figures is that the proportion of those in service trades has become greater and greater.

-- The change of the labor force. Professionals and technicians (the so-called "white-collar workers") have replaced manual laborers and played a leading part in the labor force. Scholars have emphasized that in assessing the degree of social informationization, one should not only examine which departments people are working in (industrial structure), but what type of work they are doing. It was in 1956 that the number of people engaged in mental labor and management work in the United States first exceeded that of manual laborers. Ever since, this profound and significant change in industrial civilization has become more and more prominent. In 1980 the U.S. proportion was 52 to 34. A more astonishing trend is that the normal growth rate of professionals and technicians has doubled the average growth rate of the labor force; whereas the growth rate of senior scientists and engineers has tripled that of the labor force. Moreover, the proportion of mental contribution of manual laborers in the course of their labor is increasing. In the 1960's the proportion of laborers transforming manual operations to supervisory ones in Japan's newly established chemical industry reached 76 percent. Regarding more advanced enterprises which are using computers -- a system of machine-men -- workers are basically engaged in exciting mental operation.

-- Change in the structure of resources. Information has become a highly significant source for augmenting social wealth. The production of knowledge has become the key factor for productivity, competition, and economic achievement. The growth value of information departments in the total output value of advanced countries is ever increasing. In his discussion papers on science and technology in March 1979, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said, "In the past 3 decades, the results of technological reform accounted for 30 to 40 percent of the U.S. economic growth." According to statistics compiled by a Minnesota University teacher, the increase in the U.S. agricultural output from the mid-20's to the mid-70's was purely the result of increasing productivity, which was mainly attributable to new knowledge and information.

-- Scientific theories and knowledge, which are vitally significant in making policies and guiding reforms, have earned a crucial status. Society has organized scientific theories and knowledge in a bid to achieve the objectives of running society and guiding reforms. The problem of organizing science has become a primary social problem. The scientific ability of a state has become the determinant factor for its potential and strength.

Can we not immediately hear an astonishing echo when Marx's predictions and modern objective trends are in contrast? By the so-called "change of industrial structure" does it not mean that man is liberated from the direct process of labor? By saying "the change of the labor force structure the total number and the growth rate of the white-collar workers exceed those of the blue-collar workers," does it not mean a change in the quality of labor and a corresponding emergence of a new type of laborers, or, mental labor has become the predominant trend in the modern change of labor? By saying through "the change in the structure of resources, information has become a determinant force and a key factor for augmenting wealth," does it not mean the general social knowledge has, to an ever-increasing extent, become a direct productive force? Regarding "scientific theories and knowledge, which are vitally significant in making policies and guiding reforms, have earned a crucial status," it is exactly what Marx has expounded -- "the conditions for the process of social life are...controlled by normal intelligence and reformed in accordance with such, "a lucid manifestation of the objective law.

Practice is the only criterion for examining truth. The social trend which exists more than a century after Marx's death has verified his predictions.

#### The Source of Prosperity and Development

It is not only commendable that Marx generally predicted the distinguishing features of the era of information, but more important is that he further expounded the basic way to prosperity and development in that era. This is particularly meaningful to us while meeting challenges and striving to surpass the old-timers.

Marx pointed out that "nature did not make any machines. No automobiles, railways, telegrams, moving-spindle spinning machines were made by nature...they are hand-made organs of the human brain, the materialization of the strength of knowledge. (Ibid., p 219) Casting aside all external forms, "is wealth not the absolute manifestation of man's innovative endowment?" (Ibid., Part I, p 486) A statement of principle is thus derived -- during the "transformation from" the traditional form of labor to modernized production, "the tremendous foundation of production and wealth... is the occupation of man's normal productive force, man's understanding of nature and man's rule over nature in the form of a society. In sum, it is the development of the social individual. (Ibid., Part II, p 218)

"Man's innovative endowment" and "the development of the social individual" are the sources for prosperity and development in the era of information as pointed out by Marx. How should it be exploited so as to maintain an incessant flow? Marx believed that the basic way was, on the one hand, in respect to science, culture, and education which were closely related to modernized production, to let social individuals, as laborers, receive systematic education which should be complete and inspiring, not one-sided or mechanical, so as to nourish them to become active "subjects" with as many skills as possible. (see "The Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 23, pp 523-529 and Vol 46, Part II, p 113); and, on the other, to make use of scientific means to free men from tedious and direct labor and provide them more and more "free time" for science, sports, art and social activities to develop and give full play to various types of rich human potentials. "An increase in free time means an increase in time for more individual development which is, in return, the greatest productive force and is utilized in labor productivity." (Ibid., Vol 46, Part II, p 225) To Marx, in view of modern science and technology, the richer the society, the more free time and means men can have for developing their innovativeness, and the more free time and means the society provides, the quicker it becomes prosperous and developed. "It is because the real wealth is the developed labor force of the individuals." (Ibid., p 222)

Marx's penetrating judgment has not only been further borne out by the success and failure of various nations, but has gained strong support from modern scholars who study and foresee the informational society.

-- Never has the development of talented personnel been placed in such an important position as now. Vocational education, adult education, life education, preliminary education of the baby and even of the embryo, education in innovative engineering, "talent companies," "brain banks," "talent banks"...are emerging one after another. Nations that are willing to make tireless efforts in this respect will find themselves ahead of others. Nations that pay no attention to it can never be modernized no matter how many facilities they are going to import. The reason the United States is always far ahead is that, apart from its vast territory and rich resources, it has placed much importance on the development of manpower and the introduction of talented personnel. Post-war America has imported 220,000 scientific and technological personnel, among whom are pioneers of new schools of learning, founders of new theories, innovators of new technology, and makers of new policies. At present, the United States has more than 10 million college graduate school graduates and nearly 1 million senior teachers. Its leading position is much based on this huge reserve of talented personnel. Japan has principally relied on intellectual development for it to get up with a jump from being a defeated nation. The reason for Japan's success is that it has used talented personnel to make up the shortage of resources and it has moved from being a "big educational state" to being a "big economic state." It can therefore be said that in modern times, a nation's richness and prosperity is not only determined by its vast territory, rich resources, and big population, but is increasingly determined by whether its people have a generally high standard of knowledge and whether it has a large pool of talented and outstanding personnel. Equipped with this favorable condition, nations with poor resources can become rich, nations with little territory can become strong, and nations with a small population can become prosperous. Without this favorable condition, nations, no matter how vast their territory and rich their natural resources, will just continue to be an inert as before. The society and its people can never be benefitted.

-- The new situation created by the new technological revolution has given more prominence to this issue. Scientists have insisted that innovative engineering will be the greatest engineering in the coming century. In an "informational society," heavy manual labor can be done through automation, repetitive mental work can be done by computers and man can place emphasis on innovative activities. According to a study by the Club of Rome, we can no longer apply traditional learning to the complexity or the existing world problems. Only through "innovative learning" can man self-consciously enhance his perceptiveness and his participation in policy-making. In November 1983, the "Canada's Tomorrow" policy discussion forum called for an increase of intellectual investment, a change in the education system, and the breeding of "a generation of knowledgeable, adaptable, and innovative people" to ensure that we can take an active part in the "new industrial revolution." The "Discussion Papers" of the meeting among Japan's intelligence industry departments in May 1969 confirmed that the "information society" has given an unprecedented importance to education, particularly mass education, in which man can spend most of his leisure time on education and self-enlightenment. The Japanese keenly feel that, in regard to science and technology, they are capable of nourishing it but are sterile in its reproduction." (as commented by Nobel Prize Winner Leo Esaki). In the beginning of the 80s, Japan began to initiate large-scale debate and self-criticism in the nation. Consequently, the "60-member committee" drafted an appeal to the government and public opinion, criticizing Japan's recent development for featuring various passive characteristics. "The reasons are that its social and education systems are too conservative which, in essence, have fettered the really strong and innovative personality." It is necessary for Japan to "create an environment more suitable for giving prominence to one's innovativeness and developing his individual acumen and more suitable for eliminating the gap between the university and industry, and the state" if it wants to possess the vitality needed by the new era.

The writer of "The World Confronted with Challenges" summarizes the problem to which nations striving for an early transformation to an "informational society" should pay attention: "The essence of an informational society is that it is founded on each individual's acumen and on the full utilization of his ability... The special effect of informationalization lies in its ability to give full play to individual acumen. The more individualization of attaining knowledge and action it promotes, the faster the process of best utilization of individual ability."

Since the founding of the Republic, China has scored considerable results in intellectual development. For instance, the number of students studying at schools of higher learning in 1983 was 1,207,000, ten times that of 1949, when there were only 117,000. Owing to some historical factors and the fact that the base of population is too great, our cultural standard is still very low when compared with that of developed countries. According to the data of the 1982 national census, the number of intellectuals (those who have graduated from, have studied, or are studying at college) made up only 0.6 percent of the total population. Such a percentage is nearly the lowest in the world and even lower than that of India. Illiterates and semi-illiterates made up 23.5 percent of the total population as against 2 percent in France and 3 percent in the Federal Republic of Germany. Such poor intellectual resources have gravely hampered our modernization. In the light of this problem, Comrade Deng Xiaoping raised a cry of warning that "Modernization can never be realized through empty talk. It needs knowledge and talented personnel. Without such, how can it be done?" ("The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 37) In his "Government Work Report" made at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang emphasized "the desperate need for a large batch of talented personnel who are well versed in modern science and technology and management to initiate the reform of the economic system, welcome technological revolution, and promote economic construction." It is therefore necessary to "strengthen intellectual development." Such strategic considerations and policies are really the key to reviving and prospering China in this highly informationalized era.

In reviewing Marx's predictions on the era of information, we, on one hand, are deeply aware of the scientific nature of his foresight and on the other, are curious as to how he, in the industrial era, could make such scientific predictions on the coming era of information, though he did not use such a new term as "information, though he did not use such a new term as "informational society" and newly established technologies such as computers, and nuclear energy were beyond his imagination. Apart from the above-mentioned objective factors, the basic subjective factor is that Marx, as a revolutionary social scientist, did not allow himself to be enclosed by the narrow circle of "social theories" but took social science as an organic part of science as a whole. He always paid attention to the latest development of various faculties of science, and keenly pondered and actively probed into the profound changes in mankind brought forth by the scientific and technological development.

However, compared with what Marx did, our present theoretical circle is found to be unsuitable to a certain extent for the development of the era of new technological revolution. A few years ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "modern science and technology is now undergoing a great revolution. A few years ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "modern science and technology is now undergoing a great revolution... with an unprecedented scale and speed, the application of natural science to production has taken on a new look of various aspects of material production. ("The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 94) Nevertheless, owing to the outmoded structure of knowledge, the remnants of feudalism featured by "queer skills and obsessive techniques" and ideological fossilization resulting from the longstanding "closed-door policy" and the undue "left" influence, some comrades are still ignorant of the latest trends in science and technology among the nations.

Very often they do not possess the scientific spirit of analyzing and examining the intersection of scientific and technological development and frontier subjects and precepts from which they collect information valuable to our modernization drive. Instead, they oppose them in a metaphysical manner. If things are allowed to take their own course, it will be very difficult for us to fulfill the duties entrusted to us by the party and the people. Our theorists should follow the example of Marx by paying close attention to, making just assessment of, and rationally learning the results of the latest development of various faculties of science in the modern world, and with an urgent sense of reality and a lofty sense of responsibility, by attaching importance to how to initiate good reforms, create social, economic, and cultural conditions for meeting and developing the fruit of new technological revolution and promoting the prosperity and development of both the spiritual and material cultures.

ANHUI IRRIGATION PROJECT BENEFITS PROVINCE

OW131616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Hefei, September 13 (XINHUA) -- A gigantic water conservancy project has brought over 600,000 hectares of farmland under irrigation in rugged areas of central and western Anhui Province between the main courses of the Yangtze and Huaihe rivers. The acreage accounts for more than 80 percent of the arable land in the region, which covers 13,000 square kilometers.

The complex, linking the Pihe, Shihe and Hangfu rivers, is part of a long-range scheme to harness the Huaihe. It draws water from five reservoirs in the mountainous upper reaches of the three rivers and also links them with the Huaihe and the Yangtze.

The 20,000-kilometer system, the largest in China, is composed of two trunk canals, 30 branch canals and over 10,000 ditches. It also includes about 1,000 medium-sized and small reservoirs and 2,500 sluice gates, aqueducts and culverts. The project, started in 1958, is designed to irrigate 750,000 hectares of farmland. It has freed over 300,000 hectares from waterlogging and now powers 360 small hydroelectric stations with a total generating capacity of 3,800 kilowatts.

The complex also includes over 140 kilometers of navigable waterways and 66,000 hectares of fish ponds and supplies water to the provincial capital of Hefei. The irrigation system has helped the once poor and drought-stricken area become a rising commodity grain center.

HAN PEIXIN, OTHERS AT NANJING MOON FESTIVAL

OW132345 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] [words indistinct] The provincial CPPCC Committee, the United Front Department of the provincial Party Committee, the Taiwan Office of the provincial Party Committee, the provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots [words indistinct] jointly sponsored a get-together in Nanjing last night to mark the Moon Festival.

Invited to attend the get-together were Jiang Weiqing and Hui Yuyu, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Kang Di, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the preparatory group of the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial government, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Zhou Ze, Jin Xun, Luo Yunlai, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Liu Shuxun, Ling Qihong, Li Shouzhong, Qian Zhonghan, Wei Yongyi, Wang Zhaoquan, Ouyang Huilin, Zuo Ai, Chen Minzhi, Chen Suiheng, Cheng Bingwen, and others; members of the CPPCC National Committee and the provincial CPPCC Committee who were in Nanjing; leading members of the provincial chapters of various democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, and other mass organizations; secretaries of various municipal party committees and mayors who were attending meetings in Nanjing; as well as members of Hubei's Yunyang prefectural CPPCC Committee and the Exi [western Hubei] Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefectural CPPCC Committee [name of prefecture as heard], who were visiting Nanjing.

Amid warm applause, Wei Yongyi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, extended his festive greetings to everybody.

He said: As the ancient poem said [words indistinct]. Tonight, when the moon is shining and bright, we miss even more our fellow countrymen in Taiwan and those who are living abroad. (?I firmly believe that) the day for the great reunification of the Chinese people will come in the near future as long as the countrymen on both sides of the Taiwan Strait work hard together.

HAN PEIXIN GREET'S '1ST PLA RESERVE DIVISION'

OW131416 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The 1st Yangzhou Reserve Division of the Chinese PLA, the first reserve force in our province, was activated today. Braving the autumn rain, the division's 3,000-odd commanders and fighters in brand new uniforms marched in step to the (Beimen) Stadium in Yangzhou.

At 0700 the activation ceremony opened, which was presided over by Yue Dewang, political commissar of the provincial Military District. Zhen Shen, commander of the provincial Military District, read out the orders designating the division as the 1st Yangzhou Reserve Division and appointing division-level cadres.

Tang Shudi, deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region, presented the unit's colors to (Dai Youli), commander of the 1st Reserve Division, and addressed the ceremony. Comrade Tang Shudi said: Organizing reserve forces is an important policy decision by the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, a major measure to implement the strategic principle of active defense, an important aspect in building a modern revolutionary Army with distinctive Chinese characteristics, as well as a practical action in studying and implementing the new Military Service Law.

In his speech at the ceremony, Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial Party Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District, first extended warm greetings and cordial regards to all commanders and fighters of the division. He then expressed the hope that they will highly treasure their political honor, constantly improve their military and political qualities, and build the division into a force that is capable of withstanding the stiffest test and that its members will be ready to assemble at the first call and will be capable of fighting and winning. They will play a leading role in building a material and spiritual civilization. Comrade Han Peixin also called for party committees and governments at various levels in the province to pay great attention to military work.

Li Zhizhong, adviser to the provincial government, read out the provincial government's congratulatory message to the commanders and fighters of the division. Other speakers included Meng Ping, director of the Mobilization Subdepartment under the General Staff Department, and (Tao Hongmin), secretary of the Yangzhou City party committee and concurrently first political commissar of the 1st Reserve Division.

Following the ceremony a grand military review was held. Also seated on the rostrum were (Fan Zhilun), deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing Military Region; Wei Yu, deputy director of the political department of the military region; and Chen Hui, director of the Logistics Department of the Military Region.

SHANDONG'S LIANG BUTING DISCUSSES OPEN POLICY

SK131305 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Governor Liang Buting sponsored a conference of foreign and domestic journalists on the morning of 12 September in Yantai. He declared that Shandong Province is willing to use various forums to facilitate fruitful cooperation with friends at home and abroad in 10 fields.

The 10 fields set forth by Governor Liang Buting are as follows:

1. Speed up the technological transformation of medium-sized and small enterprises and raise the levels of technology and management in industrial enterprises. Governor Liang said: Shandong, with more than 19,500 industrial enterprises, has great industrial potential. But most of these are medium-sized and small enterprises. Their old equipment and backward technology are in urgent need of transformation. We have broad prospects for cooperating with other provinces, municipalities, and foreign friends in this regard.
2. Develop the Huang He delta and build it into a key petrochemical industrial base and a new base for producing farm and livestock commodities in our country. Governor Liang was optimistic about this. He said: The Huang He delta has rich petroleum and natural gas resources. It is a petrochemical industrial base with great prospects. By the end of this century, the annual petroleum output may reach 100 million tons. There are tens of thousands of virgin land areas in the Huang He delta awaiting our development. The rich surface and ground resources in the Huang He delta greatly attract pioneers.
3. Extensively develop Shandong's agricultural resources and establish a base for processing farm and sideline products. Governor Liang said: Shandong is one of the key agricultural areas in the country. Areas in the western and northern parts of the province, in particular, have favorable conditions for building agricultural and sideline product precision processing bases. According to an initial estimation, if we carry out precision processing for half of the agricultural and sideline products in these two areas, the agricultural and sideline production value will be doubled and redoubled. We may say that we should extensively use funds and technology to develop these areas.
4. Extensively develop coal resources and build the areas in the western and southern parts of the province into bases for comprehensively processing coal. Governor Liang said: Shandong has rich coal resources. With rich reserves and variety of top-quality coal, with good sea transportation and proximity to four lakes in the south, Yanzhou, Jining, Zaozhuang, and Tengxian have rich water and natural resources. Areas with such good water transportation conditions and rich coal resources are rare in the country. We are willing to cooperate with friends at home and abroad by offering products as compensation so as to speed up development of coal resources in the western and southern areas of the province.
5. Expand the precision processing of petroleum products and build a petrochemical industrial base. Governor Liang said: The petrochemical industry plays an important position in our province's chemical industry. After construction of the 300,000-ton ethylene complex project is completed, the complex will offer rich raw materials to the plastics, chemical fiber, and rubber industries, and open up new ways for comprehensively utilizing and carrying out precision processing of petroleum resources. The items of the project will be completed and put into operation in succession from 1986. If the province processes only half of the products of the complex, the annual output value will increase by over 10 billion yuan. So far the province has been urgently making a plan and appraisal for the subsidiary items of the project. Friends who are interested in cooperating with us in producing plastics and chemical fiber products are welcome to hold talks in Shandong.
6. Speed up the development of the southern area and turn it into the province's building materials industrial base.
7. Speed up the development and utilization of seas and lake shores and turn the province's eastern coastal areas into one of China's largest aquatic product bases.

Governor Liang told journalists that Shandong's coastline, excluding islands and islets, is about 3,000 km. There are 1.1 million hectares of shallow seas and beaches within 10 meters of isobath with some 60 varieties of aquatic products of economic value, such as fish, shrimps, clams, and algae. The output of prawns ranks first in China. We should give full play to such advantages, cooperate with fraternal provinces and cities, as well as foreign friends, and adopt domestic and foreign advanced breeding, catching, processing, and preserving technologies to vigorously develop ocean fishing and fish breeding in seas and lake shores. Governor Liang said, with certainty: By 1990, the province's output of aquatic products will increase by 300 percent on the basis of present output.

8. Make full use of the province's advantages of rich material resources and good ocean transportation facilities to turn the province into a foreign trade base. Governor Liang said: To date, Shandong has established economic and commercial ties with more than 140 countries and regions, and exports some 700 varieties of products. Of this, about 98 percent of the products are provided by the province. By the end of this century, we should strive to make foreign exchange earnings from commercial and non-commercial sources reach \$10 billion.

9. Further develop tourist potential. For this reason, Governor Liang pointed out: Shandong is one of the ancient cultural cradles, with many cultural relics and places of historical interest from dynasties of the past. Therefore, it has rich tourist potential.

10. Give full play to the advantage of opening Qingdao and Yantai to the outside world and turn these two cities into places with technology, managerial skills, and knowledge, and places where the people implement the foreign policies. In referring to this issue, Governor Liang said: Further developing Qingdao and Yantai and opening them to the outside world involves four spheres of work, namely, using foreign funds to import technology and update existing enterprises; establishing economic and technological developmental zones; adopting policies of encouragement such as reducing and remitting taxation to vigorously develop the processing of export goods with materials supplied by foreign customers; and tapping tourist potential to develop tourism. In order to provide favorable conditions for corporations to invest in Qingdao and Yantai cities, we have put forward some preferential terms for investors with regard to tax revenue, marketing, land utilization fees, and income. In addition, we are working out some preferential regulations for Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who invest in the province. These regulations will be promulgated very soon.

At the press conference, Governor Liang set forth, in particular: Carrying out scientific research, training talented persons, exchanging information, and developing software are also major spheres of cooperation which Shandong Province is undertaking domestically and with foreign countries. Governor Liang said: We warmly welcome friends of the banking, economic and commercial, and scientific and technological circles, as well as mass organizations from foreign countries and from Hong Kong and Macao, to visit and hold trade talks in Shandong, to continuously expand economic and technological cooperative undertakings on the basis of equality and mutual benefits, to jointly develop new technology and new products, to explore the mining, agricultural, and marine data in the Huanghe delta and Shandong Province, to invest in building Shandong's ports and wharves, and to operate economic and technological developmental zones together. Governor Liang Buting cheerfully answered questions raised by journalists.

#### SHANGHAI RETURNED STUDENTS GROUP FORMED

OW032125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Shanghai, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai Western Returned Students' Association was established here today to strengthen contacts between Chinese students returned from Western countries and their fellow students abroad as well as academic exchanges.

I. 14 Sep 84

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
EAST REGION

A large number of returned Chinese students are working in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city. Most of them are reputed scientists and scholars.

Dr Feng Depei, who studied in the United States and Britain and is now honorary director of the Shanghai Physiology Institute, was elected president of the association.

The eight vice-presidents elected include economist Ding Chen, biochemist Wang Yinglai, and physicist Xie Xide.

Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan attended today's meeting.

PAPER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK131323 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Yang Shuqing: "Thoroughly Negate the 'Cultural Revolution,' Completely Fulfill the Party Rectification Tasks -- Answers to Several Questions" -- passages in upper-case published in boldface]

[Text] According to the instructions of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the provincial party committee, all units in our province, which have started the party rectification, are earnestly conducting the ideological work of thoroughly repudiating the "Cultural Revolution" among party members in connection with their own experiences. This is of great significance in eliminating factionalism, strengthening party spirit, and fulfilling all party rectification tasks. In the course of study, some comrades have posed a variety of questions. Here, we give simple answers to a number of selected questions so that people may take them as reference aids in their studies.

WHY SHOULD WE TAKE THE THOROUGH REPUDIATION OF THE "CULTURAL REVOLUTION" AS AN IMPORTANT INGREDIENT OF THE PARTY RECTIFICATION?

This question can be explained from the following aspects: First, the harmful and poisonous influence of the "Cultural Revolution" is still extensive and deep-rooted. Although the "Cultural Revolution" was wrapped up 8 years ago, and 3 years have passed since the adoption of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some comrades still hold some erroneous or confused views of the "Cultural Revolution." For example, some people think that, as a political movement that lasted as long as 10 years and involved hundreds of millions of people, it is unlikely that the "Cultural Revolution" would not have brought about any positive results; some people hold that the "Cultural Revolution" played a positive role in exposing a dark side, though its role was negative in overthrowing all authority; some people argue that since "one dividing into two" is a general principle suited to everything, why was the "Cultural Revolution" devoid of any merit, and so on. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify these confused ideas.

Second, some people have not realized or acknowledged their mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution"; instead, they still try by every possible means to find an excuse for what they did in those days. Some people even continue their factionalist, anarchist, and extremely egoistic practices. This has not only affected the smooth development of the party rectification but has eroded the body of our party.

Third, the influence of "leftism" has found expression in the obstructions to the reforms and the implementation of the open-door policy. Why do some people tend to question whether the development of commodity production is a socialist thing or a capitalist thing? Why do they always fear the corrosive influence of capitalism whenever the open-door policy is mentioned? All this reflects the influence of "leftism." The fundamental reason is that the set of "theories" advocated during the "Cultural Revolution" remains deeply in the minds of some comrades. This shows that it is completely necessary to thoroughly repudiate the "Cultural Revolution" and to take this as an important matter in the party rectification.

WHY CAN WE ACHIEVE IDEOLOGICAL UNITY ONLY THROUGH THE THOROUGH REPUDIATION OF THE "CULTURAL REVOLUTION?"

The primary task for the current party rectification is to achieve ideological unity in the whole party so as to maintain a high degree of political uniformity and to rectify various erroneous "leftist" or rightist deviations from the four basic principles and from the party's line formulated since the third plenary session.

The "Cultural Revolution" was launched and carried out under the guidance of some erroneous "leftist" theories. It was turned into an unprecedented nationwide campaign and was made use of by counterrevolutionary cliques. Many things which were criticized and denounced as revisionism during the "Cultural Revolution" were precisely things which reflect the principles of Marxism and socialism. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party central leadership has taken measures to bring order out of chaos and restore correct things, and has formulated the party's line, principles, and policies under the new historical conditions. However, there are still two erroneous tendencies in some comrades' minds: One is that they misrepresent the four basic principles from a "leftist" standpoint and take exception to the party's line, principles, and policies formulated since the third plenary session; the other is that some people advocate bourgeois liberalism from a rightist standpoint. In the final analysis, the existence of these two erroneous tendencies is closely related to the remaining influence of the "Cultural Revolution." Therefore, only through thoroughly repudiating the erroneous theories advocated during the "Cultural Revolution" and distinguishing right from wrong can we really maintain ideological and political uniformity with the central authorities.

#### WHY CAN WE STRAIGHTEN OUT OUR PARTY STYLE ONLY THROUGH THE THOROUGH REPUDIATION OF THE "CULTURAL REVOLUTION?"

Straightening out our party style is one of the four basic tasks for the current party rectification, and is also a matter that the vast number of party members and ordinary people are most concerned with. They eagerly hope that the party will succeed in improving its style through rectification. The masses always assess a party through the general conduct of its members. The quality of party members' conduct can directly determine whether the party is popular or unpopular with the people, and the party's popularity has a direct bearing on its life and death. Therefore, we must be resolved to eliminate all unhealthy tendencies in our party organizations through the current party rectification. Only through the thorough repudiation of the "Cultural Revolution" can we really straighten out our party style.

The "Cultural Revolution" was the main source of various unhealthy tendencies and corrupt practices in our party. As we all know, in the 1950's and early 1960s, our party always attached importance to the general conduct of party members and succeeded in resisting the corrosive influence of the bourgeois ideology. However, during the "Cultural Revolution," our party organizations were seriously damaged, with party unity being disrupted and party discipline wrecked. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" spread some of the extremely corrupt style of the bourgeoisie through various channels and in various forms, and this has deeply poisoned our party. Since the third plenary session, through efforts to set things right, the state of affairs has been improved, but we have not brought about a fundamental turn for the better in our party style. Some party members, especially some party cadres, continue to make use of their powers and functions in pursuit of private gains. Bureaucratic style and an irresponsible attitude toward the party and the people still exist to a serious degree. All this shows that the poisonous influence of the "Cultural Revolution" in the matter of party style has yet to be thoroughly eliminated.

Only by removing the root of the problem, can one set something right. Only by thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" can we effect a fundamental improvement of our party style. This has been proved by the experience of many units which have begun party rectification. If a unit has done earnest work to negate the "Cultural Revolution," the general conduct of party members in this unit can be markedly improved. Conversely, if a unit has not thoroughly negated the "Cultural Revolution," party style in this unit will not fundamentally improve. Therefore, we should closely relate the rectification of our party style with the thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution."

**WHY CAN WE ENFORCE PARTY DISCIPLINE ONLY THROUGH THOROUGHLY REPUDIATING THE  
"CULTURAL REVOLUTION?"**

The third task for party rectification is to enforce party discipline, that is, to strengthen the organizational principle of democratic centralism, to oppose the patriarchal system, factionalism, anarchism, and liberalism, and to correct the softness, weakness, and laxness of the party organizations.

The thorough repudiation of the "Cultural Revolution" has a close bearing on the fulfillment of this task. As everybody knows, the "Cultural Revolution" disrupted the organizational principle of democratic centralism to an unprecedented degree, and its poisonous influence has so far not been eliminated. For example, some leading cadres place themselves above party organizations and collective leadership, and even turn the units under their charge into "independent kingdoms" where they rule as overlords. Some party members and cadres disregard the party's organizational principle and party discipline, and are addicted to anarchism, liberalism, decentralism, and departmentalism, and sectarianism. More seriously, some party members and cadres have not so far overcome their factionalist ideas that developed during the "Cultural Revolution." They continue to maintain factionalism instead of the party spirit. They use their faction as the line of demarcation and appoint people by favoritism while elbowing out of their way those who hold different views. They form cliques to pursue selfish interests, seriously impairing the unity and solidarity of the party and hindering the party from carrying out its line, principles, and policies. Obviously, without solving these problems, it is impossible to enforce party discipline. Only by thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and thoroughly repudiating the "personality cult," the presumptuous idea of regarding oneself as "the most revolutionary," the slogan of "carrying out revolution by kicking away party committees," and the fallacy of "reasonable rebellions" that were advocated during the "Cultural Revolution," can we eradicate the "roots" of these evil things. Only thus can we correctly handle the relationship between the individual and the organization, between leaders and subordinates, between freedom and discipline, and between democracy and centralism so as to form an animated political atmosphere in the party. Therefore, the thorough repudiation of the "Cultural Revolution" is of great significance in enforcing party discipline.

**WHY CAN WE PURIFY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ONLY THROUGH THOROUGHLY NEGATING THE  
"CULTURAL REVOLUTION?"**

Purging "people of the three categories" is a key matter in our efforts to purify party organizations. The "Cultural Revolution" was the "soil" that engendered "people of the three categories." Only because there was a "Cultural Revolution" could there have been people who rose to powerful positions by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and their ilk in "rebellion," who vigorously publicized the reactionary ideology of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and formed cliques for doing evil, and now continue to cherish serious factionalist ideas, and who indulged in beating, smashing, and looting during the "Cultural Revolution." Therefore, only by thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" can we thoroughly sort out and expel "people of the three categories" and achieve the purpose of purifying our party organizations.

At present, the leadership of party organizations at various levels is mostly in the hands of reliable cadres. However, for a variety of reasons, "people of the three categories" remain in leading bodies or key positions in some localities and departments. Some of these people have even been selected to be successors to higher leading posts. Although the number of these people is not large, their ability is great and their field of activity extensive, and they form a hidden peril and an unstable factor that must not be neglected. Once they have a good opportunity, they will come out to stir up trouble again and will do more harm to the party, the state, and the people.

The 12th CPC National Congress pointed out the need to make the ranks of our party cadres revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent and to properly settle the issue of cooperation between new and old cadres and substitution of new cadres for old cadres in various leading bodies. When selecting young and middle-aged cadres, we should prevent "people of the three categories" from sneaking into various leading bodies. This issue concerns whether we can build the party into a firm leadership core in the socialist modernization cause in the new historical period and whether the party's Marxist leadership can continue. So we must treat it seriously.

WHY MUST WE NEGATE ALL THE THEORETICAL GROUNDS FOR THE "CULTURAL REVOLUTION" IF WE ARE TO THOROUGHLY NEGATE IT?

We can understand this question from the following points:

First, only by repudiating such "leftist" theories as "the bourgeoisie existing in the party" and "seizing powers from capitalist roaders" can we correctly realize and handle inner-party contradictions and ensure the development of the party rectification along a correct course.

Second, only by thoroughly repudiating the erroneous principle of "taking class struggle as the key link" can we correctly understand the main contradictions in our society and really shift the focus of our work to economic construction so as to speed up our modernization process.

Third, only by thoroughly repudiating such "leftist" slogans as "giving prominence to politics" can we encourage all cadres, workers, and intellectuals to make great efforts to study science and to enhance their educational level so as to further emancipate their minds and to assimilate more advanced technology from other countries. Only thus can we really discard various "leftist" viewpoints toward the intellectuals and really implement a correct policy on intellectuals.

Fourth, only by thoroughly repudiating the erroneous idea of carrying out so-called "extensive democracy" can we correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, perfect our socialist democracy and our legal system, and create a well-disciplined and animated political environment where centralism and democracy both exist.

#### GUANGDONG OUTLINES BATCH RECTIFICATION SCHEDULE

HK010336 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee has decided that during September, the first batch of provincial organs carrying out party rectification will continue to devote their main efforts to rectification and correction, while the second batch should get a good grasp of collective comparison and examination in their CPC committees, together with individual comparison and examination by the party members. Both the first and second batches must do a good job in conducting education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution.

This decision was made in mid-August by the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee after hearing a report on the state of party rectification work in the provincial organs, delivered by the committee's party rectification guidance group office. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke on rectification and correction issues.

The Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee held: Rectification and correction should run through the whole course of party rectification.

In implementing the various tasks of rectification and correction, the provincial units must first get a good grasp of rectifying and correcting problems in carrying out the line, principles, and policies. All departments and units must solve all the problems revealed in the course of party rectification, make a clean breast of each of them, and unify their ideological understanding and solve the problems by taking measures to improve systems and the setup.

After hearing the reports from 10 provincial systems, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the party group of the provincial government laid further stress on the following issues:

1. Continue to get a good grasp of correcting the guiding ideology for professional work, further eliminate leftist influences, and promote reforms.
2. Do a good job of education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution. Through studying the Resolution to the Sixth Plenary Session and recalling the sabotage and harm suffered by each department and unit during the Cultural Revolution, the departments and units should systematically eliminate erroneous viewpoints that have a rather deep influence in the departments. On the basis of promoting education and enhancing understanding, it is necessary to seriously think on one's actions during the Cultural Revolution and on what experiences and lessons should be absorbed.
3. It is necessary to seriously investigate each case of bureaucratism causing serious economic losses and each case of abuse of power, clearly define the responsibilities, and handle them as necessary.
4. Strengthen leadership and provide appropriate guidance.

#### GUANGXI HOLDS BIRTH CONTROL FORUM ON MINORITIES

HK140243 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] At a forum convened yesterday afternoon by the regional Planned Parenthood Commission and Nationalities Affairs Commission on implementing the central instructions on planned parenthood work and doing a good job in planned parenthood work among minority nationalities, regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary and government Chairman Wei Chunshu pointed out: In the future the party committees and People's Government at all levels in the region must continue to get a vigorous grasp of planned parenthood work and establish the planned parenthood policy on a basis of rationality, mass support, and good work by the cadres. Like the Hans, the Zhuangs must control population growth in a planned way and make contributions to invigorating and enriching Guangxi.

The forum conveyed the spirit of the central instructions on further promoting planned parenthood work. Chairman Wei Chunshu expressed support for these instructions on behalf of the regional People's Government and the Zhuangs. He said: Planned parenthood is a basic state policy. It is a major affair related to the prosperity and development of the Chinese nation. For many years Guangxi has done a lot of work in planned parenthood and scored a certain degree of success. The central authorities have recently demanded that minority nationalities with populations exceeding 10 million should in principle fulfill the same demands as the Hans in planned parenthood. The number of Zhuangs already exceeds 10 million. The number of Zhuang women of child-bearing age accounts for over one-third of women of child-bearing age in the region. The number of Zhuang and Han women of child-bearing age account for 92.33 of all women of child-bearing age in the region, while those of the 10 other minority nationalities in the region only account for 7.67 percent of the total. According to statistics, there was some increase in the number of births exceeding the set figure in the first half of this year compared with the same period last year.

This shows that it is imperative to get a thoroughly good grasp of planned parenthood work. Unless the Zhuangs and Hans do well in planned parenthood, there will be adverse effects on the effort to improve people's living standards and on the great cause of invigorating Guangxi.

Wei Chunshu expressed the hope that all localities would formulate appropriate regulations in light of their actual conditions. They should not impose uniform regulations. In a few sparsely populated mountain areas, the Zhuangs can apply the same policy used by other minority nationalities.

The forum demanded that all areas get a serious and vigorous grasp of planned parenthood, promote education and propaganda, and take effective measures. Party members and cadres should play a model and leading role. It is essential to strengthen scientific and technological work for planned parenthood. The medical and public health departments must ensure good quality of work so that the masses taking contraceptive measures will feel secure.

Responsible persons of regional departments and bureaus concerned attended the forum and made speeches.

#### Station Commentary

HK140257 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Station short commentary: "Get a Good Grasp of Planned Parenthood Work for Minority Nationalities"]

[Excerpt] The CPC Central Committee recently stressed that planned parenthood is a major affair related to the prosperity and development of the Chinese nation, and that it is essential to continue to get a thorough grasp of it. The CPC Central Committee also pointed out that minority nationalities with populations exceeding 10 million should in principle fulfill the same demands set on the Hans.

The leaders at all levels and the party and CYL members, cadres, and masses throughout our region must resolutely respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and regard planned parenthood as a major affair in invigorating Guangxi.

Minority nationalities account for 38 percent of the region's population. The minority nationalities as well as the Hans must practice planned parenthood according to the regulations. Appropriate guidance should be provided in light of different areas, nationalities, and conditions. We should not impose uniform regulations. Apart from certain people whose circumstances are exceptional, the non-agricultural population in the urban areas should only have one child per couple. In the rural areas in the interior of the region, we should advocate that a couple has only one child; a birth of a second child can be arranged in a planned way. In remote mountain areas, minority nationalities whose populations are very small can have two children per couple. A couple there can have a third child in exceptional circumstances. They may not have a fourth child.

While promoting economic work, leaders at all levels must get a good grasp of planned parenthood for minority nationalities. This means that births should be according to plan. Planned parenthood contract responsibility systems should be instituted, with rewards and penalties.

#### HENAN'S LIU ZHENGWEI ON RECTIFICATION ISSUES

HK010311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] A report meeting on party rectification in the provincial organs was held yesterday morning.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Zhengwei pointed out: It is necessary to eliminate ideas of relaxation and impatience, do a good job in rectification and correction, and fulfill the four tasks set out in Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

This meeting was convened by the provincial CPC Committee's Party Rectification Office. Responsible comrades of the party rectification guidance groups of the various provincial systems reported on the situation in rectification and correction in the previous stage. At present, comparison and examination has been completed in the first batch of provincial organs carrying out rectification.

After the reports were concluded, Comrade Liu Zhengwei stressed: All systems must continue to strengthen guidance over party rectification work. The leadership groups and the whole body of party members in units carrying out rectification must further study and implement the spirit of Circular No 9, seriously study and implement the speech of Comrade Xi Zhongxun at the forum on rectification and correction convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, get rid of casual feelings and impatience, and seriously do a good job in all-round rectification and correction. It is essential to understand the importance of spending 3 months in carrying out rectification and correction in depth.

We must further correct the guiding ideology for professional work. We must investigate in depth serious instances of abuse of powers that caused heavy economic and political losses to the state. We must eliminate factionalism and strengthen party spirit. We must do well in solving the major problems in the leadership groups. It is necessary to make comprehensive arrangements for rectification and correction in each unit regarding these issues.

In the previous period we failed to get a vigorous grasp of solving problems of abuse of power and serious bureaucratism. We must get a vigorous grasp of this now. Certain comrades have misgivings, feeling that such problems are complex. No matter how difficult they are, it is imperative to solve them, because these are problems of very great concern to the masses and are also fundamental demands in bringing about a notable turn for the better in party style. All units must seriously study Comrade Zhou Enlai's article on opposing bureaucratism, fully understand the gravity of this problems, and be resolved to grasp it to the end.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei also stressed: It is essential to get a good grasp of weeding out people of three categories and of assessment and acceptance of the rectification and correction stage.

GUIZHOU FORMULATES MEASURES FOR REFORMING ECONOMY

HK131450 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] In the course of party rectification, the party group of the provincial People's Government placed emphasis on eliminating the leftist remnants, advancing reforms, and enlivening the economy. After specifically examining the provincial government's experience in leading economic work, it drew up five measures for reforming and invigorating Guizhou's economy. These five measures were:

1. Efforts should be made to strengthen study, continuously and intensively eliminate the left, and promote the reforms. The members of the party group should combine theory with practice and profoundly understand the lines, principles, and policies drawn since the 3d Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They should continue to probe into the macroscopic law of reform, adopt correct guiding ideology for the reform, and continuously sum up experiences by linking practice with the conditions and characteristics of the province, so as to make progress step by step. They should realistically carry out the work of delegating power and streamlining administration. They should seriously carry out the second-phase in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits to the state and grasp enterprise consolidation.
2. Efforts should be made to work out unified long- and medium-term plans for simultaneously carrying out social and economic development. Concrete long- and medium-term plans for Guizhou's economic development should also be drawn up by taking into consideration the actual conditions of the remote border areas, the characteristics of the national minorities, and the development, protection, and utilization of the tourist resources by proceeding from the conditions of the province and by aiming at the main objectives put forward by the 12th national party congress.
3. Efforts should be made to step up the exploitation of intellectual resources and the development of scientific and cultural work. The reforms of the systems for education and scientific research should be carried out synchronously with the reform of the economic system. Scientific and technological work should be oriented toward economic construction. The masses in the countryside should be actively helped by various means to learn and apply science. Intellectual resources should be utilized continuously to support the border areas. A good job should be done in training personnel of various kinds. Knowledge and intellectuals should be respected, and the policy toward intellectuals should be implemented actively.
4. Economic cooperation for foreign trade should be actively developed by being given preferential treatment, so as to open the door still wider to the outside. Special forces should be organized to draw up plans for bringing in foreign capital and advanced technologies on the basis of necessity and possibility. Efforts should be made to study and prove the feasibility of these plans. Preparations should also be made for the first stage of the work of bringing in foreign capital and advanced technologies, so as to quicken the progress of the work.
5. Investigations should be made by going deep into reality. Work style should be improved. The problem of reducing the number of documents and meetings should be solved seriously by rectifying ideology, improving work style and streamlining administration. By going deep into reality to make investigations, it will be possible to understand the new conditions, solve the new problems, sum up the new experiences, and promote the work in various fields.

GUIZHOU COMMENDS NATIONALITY UNITY WORKERS

HK140217 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The first Guizhou provincial meeting to commend outstanding collectives and individuals in nationality unity solemnly opened in the provincial government hall in Guiyang on 13 September. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Wang Chaoren presided at the opening ceremony and delivered a speech.

(Liu Sanyuan), adviser to the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, made a speech. On behalf of the United Front Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, he extended warm congratulations on the opening of this meeting and gave a lofty salute to all the delegates and comrades who have made contributions to the cause of nationality unity. Guizhou Military District Commander Wang Zheng delivered a message of greetings on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the military district.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhu Houze delivered a report entitled "Strengthen Nationality Unity, Brace Revolutionary Spirit, and Strive for the Common Development and Prosperity of all Nationalities".

SICHUAN OUTLINES NEW ARMY RECRUITMENT POLICIES

HK130929 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The province's Army recruitment work for this winter will begin on 1 October and end in mid-November.

This will be the first Army recruitment after the promulgation of the new Military Service Law. The provincial Army recruitment work conference has called on all localities to implement and carry out the new Military Service Law, to adhere to reform, and to steadily upgrade the quality of new recruits. The meeting has decided to improve recruitment methods.

1. The method of Army units accepting new recruits should be changed to that of localities sending new recruits. This reform will greatly conserve human and financial resources and reduce the people's burden. It will also strengthen the sense of responsibility of people's governments and the Army.
2. A pilot project, in a county, of organizing new recruits to report for duty to the Army themselves should gradually be transformed to a new method of localities not sending new recruits, the Army not accepting new recruits, and recruits reporting for duty to the Army themselves.
3. In those units where prospective new recruits have been chosen for physical examination, others' names should not be entered for recruitments. Instead, the principle of selecting those who are better should be upheld in fulfilling the tasks assigned by higher authorities and new recruits should be selected as far as possible from among those prospective new recruits who have been chosen for physical examination.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ON ROLE OF NEW NEWSPAPER

HK131550 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] China's first LIANG YONG REN CAI BAO [DUAL-PURPOSE TALENTED PEOPLE PAPER], published by the Political Department of the Chengdu Military region, has been well received by local cadres and masses and PLA commanders and fighters in the region since the public sale of its first issue on 21 August.

After reading the paper, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Xizang Military District, told reporters of ZHAO SHI BAO that training dual-purpose talented people and bringing up a large number of cadres and soldiers who are well versed in both letters and martial arts and who can not only fight battles but also carry out construction is a new demand raised on our Army under the new historical period as well as a new strategic measure for our Army's three constructions. Training dual-purpose talented people, especially dual-purpose talented people of minority nationalities so as to help the people of Xizang get rid of poverty and become rich as soon as possible is of particular importance. The birth of LIANG YONG REN CAI BAO will certainly play an important role in promoting the training of dual-purpose talented people and the building of the whole Army.

LIANG YONG REN CAI BAO is a newspaper that provides knowledge, helps people study, and [words indistinct]. It aims at exploiting intelligence, upgrading scientific and cultural levels and training dual-purpose talented people for both the Army and localities to serve socialist modernization and the modernization of the Army. It employs eight specialists and professors as consultants and also employs some teachers and professionals who have a sound theoretical foundation and practical experience as contributing editors and reporters.

To meet the requirements of the four modernizations and readers' desires, the newspaper offers courses in various kinds of professional knowledge, and the knowledge taught is closely related to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. It compiles teaching material according to new experiences people create and new problems people encounter in practice so the knowledge people learn can swiftly be transformed into a productive force or combat force. Closely centered on courses offered by self-study universities, it publishes guidance materials compiled by Sichuan University and other relevant material from other provinces and cities to guide the study of senior school courses. It also promptly provides human resource information, economic information, and information on the new technological revolution.

Since the publication of its first issue, more than 100 PLA cadres and soldiers have subscribed to this newspaper. The regional Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Bureau specially sent people to the newspaper office to subscribe to it. Now the newspaper office and the Sichuan provincial post and communications department have discussed relevant subscription procedures. They decided that beginning in the 4th quarter this year, people can subscribe to this new newspaper at post offices in Xizang and Sichuan.

BEIJING TO COMMEMORATE HISTORIAN WU HAN

HK130900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 84 p 2

[Report by reporter Bo Sheng: "Activities To Commemorate Comrade Wu Han Will Be Held in Beijing"]

[Text] This year is the 75th birthday of Comrade Wu Han, China's famous historian, educationalist, and social activist. He died uncleared of a false charge and this year is his 15th death anniversary. This year also happens to be the 50th anniversary of his teaching work in Qinghua University. In order to cherish the memory of this historian, the Beijing History Society has planned to hold grand activities in October this year. It will hold an exhibition on Comrade Wu Han's life, publish his selected works on history, and edit and publish "Commemorative Selected Works of Wu Han." In the meantime, Qinghua University is working hard on building a "Wu Pavilion."

According to another report, in order to carry out education on patriotism and revolutionary traditions among the students and teachers, the Qinghua University CPC Committee has decided to erect on the campus stone statues of revolutionary martyrs and teachers of the older generation who once studied or taught in Qinghua University, including Shi Huang, Wen Yiduo, Zhu Ziqing, Wu Han, Ma Yuehan, and others.

HIGHER EDUCATION EXPANDING IN BEIJING

OW131434 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Beijing has 74 regular universities and colleges, including 19 branch schools, with 90,894 students today, in comparison with 13 universities and 15,161 students in 1949, the year of China's liberation, according to today's BEIJING DAILY.

The city has produced 442,300 college graduates during the past 35 years, and they are playing an important role in the country's construction in different fields, the paper reports. Professors and associate professors increased in number from 681 in 1949 to 5,587 last year, it added.

Postgraduate education has been developing rapidly. The year 1983 saw 6,616 postgraduates studying for doctorates and masters degrees.

The capital's higher education has basically held a multiform pattern. With the support of the government and the public, the city has been able to add 96 institutions of higher learning for adults in various forms like vocational, spare-time, correspondence, evening and TV universities and colleges. At present, 58,606 students are studying in such institutions which boast of 5,523 instructors and administrative staff.

The city's universities have also set up 10 branch schools in the suburbs this year with financial support from local administrations. The city has examined self-taught citizens in college courses since 1980. Those who have passed tests in all the required subjects will be given college diplomas. More than 180,000 students have participated in such examinations in the past four years. Democratic parties and learned societies have also organized institutions of higher learning with the aim of training more gifted people.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTH REGION

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ON ELIMINATING 'FACTIONALISM'

HK140125 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Article by provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong: "Totally Negating the Cultural Revolution Is a Current Important Task of the Party Committees at All Levels in the Province"]

[Summary from poor reception] "Totally negating the Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, and strengthening party spirit constitute an important task facing the party organizations at all levels throughout the province. Without totally negating the Cultural Revolution, we cannot eliminate leftist influences, fundamentally enhance the awareness of the party members and cadres, or [words indistinct], and there will thus be no solid basis for unity. Unless the Great Cultural Revolution is totally negated, the line of the Third Plenary Session cannot take root in people's minds."

At present the after-effects of the Cultural Revolution are manifested in a variety of ways. Some people still look at things through the eyes of the faction they belonged to at the time, and hold that their faction was correct and the other wrong. Factionalism is thus pursued in party recruitment and the promotion and appointment of people, and so on. Some people launch unbridled slanders and attacks on the other faction and seek to topple it. The evil Cultural Revolution work style of making people suffer is still around. Instead of concentrating their efforts on work and seriously studying economics, some people devote themselves to analyzing the so-called political trends. Some even fabricate political rumors. All these things are after-effects of the Cultural Revolution, which affect the development of the excellent situation.

"These problems can only be fundamentally solved by totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. The party organizations at all levels must utilize education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, and strengthening party spirit as a major affair in bringing order out of chaos in politics and ideology. Units that have already started party rectification must grasp this in connection with rectification. Units that have not yet started rectification must also actively unfold this work."

It is essential to stress total negation of the Great Cultural Revolution from theory to practice, and negation of every one of its stages and of all the factions that emerged during it. We must stress that all factions were wrong and were losers.

"Leaders at all levels must take the lead in carrying out work to totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution and in eliminating factionalism. It is necessary to carry out deepgoing and meticulous ideological and political work among the cadres and masses."

In totally negating the Cultural Revolution, it is first necessary to negate one's own mistakes; in eliminating factionalism, it is first necessary to eliminate one's own factionalism. It is necessary to guide everyone to spontaneously sweep away the after-effects of the Cultural Revolution and to be vigilant against leftist work methods and the measures used during the Cultural Revolution.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHWEST REGION

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GANSU GIVES STATISTICS ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID

HK120500 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] In recent years our province has given more economic aid to foreign countries and strengthened contacts with the outside world.

According to statistics by the departments concerned, our province has contracted 22 economic aid projects in more than 10 countries and dispatched more than 2,000 personnel in aid of foreign countries. For example, the project of the home of Rally of the Togolese People, which was designed and built by our province, is highly praised by foreign friends for the high speed of construction and good quality. Furthermore, our province is now undertaking a task of designing and building the project of the Zimbabwe stadium. Although the task is arduous and hard, designers of our province responsible for the project have successfully finished their work and construction work will start soon. Meanwhile, in recent years our province has also strengthened cooperation with foreign countries in labor force. Since 1982 it has dispatched about 500 workers for various projects.

GANSU ESTABLISHES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OW112233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Lanzhou, September 11 (XINHUA) -- A new company specializing in economic and technical co-operation with overseas firms was launched today in Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province.

The Gansu Provincial International Economic and Technical Corporation will seek foreign investment and import technology to exploit local natural resources and modernize existing enterprises. It will contract for overseas construction projects, establish Sino-foreign joint ventures in other countries and undertake foreign economic aid projects.

It will also gather international economic and technical information.

NINGXIA MEETS ON 'PEOPLE OF THREE CATEGORIES'

HK130916 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 84 p 1

[Report: "The Regional Party Committee Holds a Work Conference on Investigating and Weeding Out 'the People of Three Categories'"]

[Text] Recently, the regional Party Committee held a work conference on investigating and weeding out "the people of three categories." People attending the meeting included responsible comrades from various prefectural, city, and county party committees, party committees or leading party groups in various regional departments, and party committees in some industrial and mining enterprises and personnel in charge of this work. At the conference, they seriously studied the relevant instructions of the central authorities, reviewed the work in the previous period, and arranged the work of weeding out "the people of three categories" in the future. Nie Jifeng, chief of the Ningxia Liaison Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, made speeches.

Comrades attending the conference, through study and discussion, have deepened their understanding of the significance of the work of weeding out "the people of three categories." They have also better understood the policies for this work. They generally hold: "The people of three categories" constitute an ambitious political force and the most dangerous and unstable factor in the party.

Although the number of these people is not large, their influence and capacity for maneuvering are rather considerable. Once they have an opportunity, they come out to stir up trouble and do more harm to the cause of the party and the people. Weeding out "the people of three categories" is a matter that concerns the purity of our party organizations and the lasting stability of our country. The quality of this work is an important criterion for judging whether party rectification has achieved the desired results. The work of weeding out "the people of three categories" should be carried out resolutely and prudently. We must not let off any of "the people of three categories" nor wrong any good people. It is necessary to prevent "the people of three categories" from sneaking into leading bodies at any level, key departments, or the third echelon. Once discovered, they must be resolutely expelled. At the same time, specific cases should be concretely analyzed, and "the people of three categories" must be strictly distinguished from people who have committed serious mistakes. When there is sufficient evidence against a person who belongs to the "three categories," he must be seriously dealt with and must not be let off. However, we cannot label those who are not "people of three categories" as "the people of three categories." We should prevent the excessive widening of the scope of those being purged. While resolutely purging those who have proved themselves "the people of three categories," we should pay particular attention to investigating and weeding out those who were active in doing evil and in "rebellion" during the "Cultural Revolution" and caused serious consequences and who are still quite young and remain under cover and those who have acted behind the scenes, because these people are more dangerous and harmful to the party.

The weeding out of "the people of three categories" is a job that requires serious and meticulous work. The conference demanded that all party organizations effectively strengthen their leadership over this work. Primary leaders should personally attend to and make arrangements for this work. They should also personally inspect and examine the progress of this work so as to promptly solve problems in this work. It is necessary to continue the ideological work of thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," eliminating factionalism, and strengthening party spirit so as to remove all obstacles and resistance and to ensure the thorough and proper handling of the work of weeding out "the people of three categories."

#### QINGHAI REPORTS FAMILY PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS

HK131339 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The province has scored initial achievements in family planning work. In the mid 1950's, the province began propagating family planning knowledge among people in both urban and rural areas. In 1958, due to leftist interference, family planning work was suspended. In 1963, the provincial CPC Committee approved the establishment of the provincial organ in charge of family planning work, which carried out family planning work in Xining, Minhe, Ledu, Huangyuan, Datong, Hualong, Guole, and Huangnan. Family planning work was again suspended in 1966 due to damage caused by the Cultural Revolution. It was not until the early 1970's that the province really began grasping family planning work.

Since the second half of 1980, the province's family planning work has gradually been moved from the stage of issuing general appeals to that of concrete implementation. Thus, the achievements of family planning work have become more and more noticeable. The province's birth rate dropped from 4.56 percent in 1963 to 1.55 percent in 1983 and the population growth rate dropped from 3.72 percent to 1.384 percent in 1983. During the 10 years from 1974 to 1984, as a result of firmly grasping family planning work, about 160,000 fewer people were born. According to calculations, this resulted in savings of some 528 million yuan for the state. If this sum of money is used to improve people's livelihood, every person in the province can increase his income by 130 yuan.

The carrying out of family planning work has eased the contradictions between population, land, and grain. According to calculations, if we had not carried out family planning work, by 1983, the per capita average arable land area would have dropped from 2.2 mu to 2.1 mu and the per capita average grain allotment would have dropped by 20 jin throughout the province. The carrying out of family planning work has eased the contradictions between the population and dwelling, medical service, and transportation.

Due to a rapid increase in the number of school-age children, the province has failed to meet requirements for many years in teaching equipment and the quality and quantity of teachers, bringing difficulties to improvement of teaching quality. As a result of firmly grasping family planning work, the number of school-age children has been reduced, thus creating conditions for upgrading the quality of teaching and learning. In 1981, the province had 581,700 school-age children between 7 and 11 years old, but the figure dropped to 575,500 in 1982 and further dropped to 410,100 in 1983, a decrease of 28.7 percent as compared with 1982.

The carrying out of family planning work has also alleviated women's burdens in doing housework, and has improved the health of women and children. It has also eradicated some old and traditional ideas and promoted the building of spiritual civilization in our province.

TREND TOWARD REUNIFICATION ON TAIWAN ASSESSED

HK131246 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xu Wei: "'Why Should We Not Make the Homeward Journey at Once, Being Faced With the Boundless Sea and Sky?' -- Roundup on Voices Calling for Peaceful Reunification on Taiwan Island Over the Past 5 Years"]

[Text] Since the NPC Standing Committee published "A message to the compatriots in Taiwan," the series of principles and policies adopted by the CPC Central Committee towards Taiwan have made a great impact on our Taiwan compatriots. The epoch-making changes in mainland China and the creation of a new situation along with the four modernizations have become a strong attraction to the Taiwan compatriots, with more and more of them adopting the brilliant road of promoting reunification.

In March 1979, the Taiwan periodical CHANGCHIAO carried a signed article, which expresses the view that "reunification is the unanimous will of the 1 billion Chinese people," and that "the (Taiwan) Government should face up to the peace talks proposal of the CPC with positive measures." This article took the lead in openly urging the Taiwan authorities to respond to the CPC peace talks proposal; it said aloud what many people wanted to say but dared not, and caused strong social repercussions. Since then, many nongovernment newspapers and periodicals have carried articles appealing to the authorities "to have the courage to have direct contacts with the CPC," to "allow the 'establishment of transport, trade, and postal relations' between the people," to "relax the policy on visiting friends and relatives in mainland China," and so on and so forth, which express the positive attitudes toward reunification of the ordinary people in Taiwan.

As to how to realize reunification, our Taiwan compatriots are very positive in their ideas, each airing his own views, many of which are helpful. Some newspapers and periodicals took the opportunity to initiate contests soliciting essays and publishing useful articles so as to extend their influence. A solicited article carried in SHI PAO TSACHIH cited many historical facts to demonstrate that the "reunification of China has a direct bearing on the extinction or survival of Taiwan," and it suggested that the first step toward reunification should be "sending technological service teams to engage in practical work in mainland China, while personnel engaged in studies from mainland China should also be accepted," "a sense of intimacy and a sense of mutual trust would be established through contacts between the people. On this basis, communication in politics would be carried out." This article won a special prize in a contest.

Regrettably, the Taiwan authorities have adopted the way of suppression on the island concerning these positive and enthusiastic discussions on reunification. According to incomplete statistics, between 1979 and 1983, more than 140 issues of newspapers and periodicals were banned because of their discussions of reunification. The Taiwan authorities have also carried out distorted propaganda on the Chinese Government's peace talks proposals to try to create an atmosphere of "communist phobia" among the people. However, through history and reality, many Taiwan compatriots have come to understand the close and inseparable relationship between national reunification and Taiwan's security or danger, extinction or survival, and one's personal honor or disgrace. Despite the fact that many people do not have an all-round understanding of our principles and policies towards Taiwan, and there are differences in understanding on some questions, it is the unanimous will of the overwhelming majority of Taiwan compatriots that the state be reunified, the nation be united, and friends and relatives be reunified.

More and more people express their resentment against the stubborn attitude of the Taiwan authorities in rejecting peace talks, and adopt various forms to push forward the development of peaceful reunification. Some nonparty delegates to the "National Congress" have been actively urging the authorities to adopt an open policy towards mainland China; while personages in business circles keep appealing for promoting trade relations with mainland China. Some nongovernment newspapers and periodicals have carried letters, which recommend reference books and demonstrate the advantages and disadvantages, urging reunification to those in power.

In this trend of yearning for reunification, more and more Taiwan compatriots have developed a strong sense of national identity. In recent years, the Taiwan media have gradually increased direct reporting on mainland China; not only are the geography and customs of mainland China covered, but also some achievements in construction are reported objectively. In one series, the periodical TIAN HSIA covered the new features emerging in the rural areas of mainland China since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The outstanding results of the athletes from mainland China who took part in the recent Olympic Games were also covered in full detail. Some of the island's inhabitants have broken through all kinds of obstacles and reached the mainland after passing through many different places. Among them were some of the older generation who had gone to Taiwan, and also some young people who were born and raised in Taiwan. The motives for their return differ; however, they have one thing in common, that is, to communicate their feelings, and to seek unanimity. When many Taiwan compatriots have gained a truthful picture of mainland China, and in particular, have seen for themselves the tremendous achievements in the four modernizations in mainland China, they feel that mainland China has fine prospects and that when Taiwan is returned to the motherland, it will have a bright prospects too. Thus, they have strengthened their faith in promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Rounding up the situation on the island, we can see this trend: Concerning the attitude toward unification, our Taiwan compatriots have changed from being afraid of talking about it to daring to unfold discussions, from carrying out discussions in private to doing so in public, and from discussions among the people to debates with the authorities. And the topics of discussion have developed from whether it is necessary for China to be reunified to how China is to realize reunification. The call for reunification has become the irresistible will of the people.

"Why should we not make the homeward journey at once, being faced with the boundless sea and sky?" We expect the people in Taiwan to play a great role in the reunification of China; we also hope that the Taiwan authorities will become wiser concerning the trends of the times, and work hand in hand with the entire people of the motherland to fulfill the magnificent task of the reunification of China as early as possible.

XU JIATUN SAYS HONG KONG TALKS ISSUES RESOLVED

HK131332 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Special dispatch: "Xu Jiatun Discloses to Overseas Chinese From Britain That China and Britain Have Resolved the Three Problems and That an Agreement Will Be Initialed This Month"]

[Text] On 12 September, Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, met some members of the National Day visiting group of the representatives of Overseas Chinese organizations and societies in Britain and of the visiting group of the representatives of Overseas Chinese organizations and societies in Britain. He said to them: The remaining three questions concerning nationality, land, and civil aviation in the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue have all been resolved now and an agreement will be initialed in September. He pointed out: Hong Kong compatriots will find the contents of the agreement satisfactory and residents in the New Territories will also find them satisfactory.

The National Day visiting group of the representatives of Overseas Chinese organizations and societies in Britain and the visiting group of the representatives of Overseas Chinese organizations and societies have come to visit China at the invitation of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office. Members of these two groups have arrived in Hong Kong one after another in the past few days. At 1600 on 12 September, Director Xu Jiatun held a tea party for members of the groups at the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Attending the tea party were: head of the National Day visiting group Wen Liang-sheng, group member Teng Chia-hsing; head of the visiting group Yeh Huang-hsing, deputy head Chang Kan-chuan, group members Wen Kuo-sheng, Peng Kang, Huang Tien-sheng, Huang Tien-sung, Szutu Ching, Hsieh Huai-yi, Jen Chiung-kuang, and Chang Ma-long.

After being told that most Overseas Chinese in Britain had previously settled in the New Territories and even now many of them still have houses, land, and families there, Director Xu Jiatun particularly pointed out: Residents in the New Territories will be satisfied with the Sino-British agreement.

Members of all delegations hoped that they would hear something about the land issue, but Director Xu smiled and said that he could not say anything now, but he believed that they would know everything when they attended the activities to mark National Day in Beijing. As for the nationality issue, Director Xu clearly pointed out that there was no possibility of dual nationality, but that China and Britain had sought a solution to the question, that is, all British passport holders would maintain their right of entrance and exit.

Director Xu hoped that all Overseas Chinese would continue to work hard with Hong Kong compatriots to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

CHINESE 'MIFFED' OVER SMALL 1 OCT DELEGATION

HK130321 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Sep 84 pp 1, 26

[By Halima Guterres and Terry Cheng]

[Text] The Chinese are understood to be miffed about the joint Government and Umelco team that is being fielded for the country's National Day celebrations on October 1. The size of the delegation is considerably smaller than they had hoped to see in Peking. The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, which formally extended the invitation to the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, had been expecting 27 guests -- although no specific names were mentioned.

Instead only nine names are believed to have been put forward by the Government so far. And of these only two or three are said to be from Umelco. The NCNA has asked for the delegation to be increased. The Government, in proposing a small team, is said to have been prompted by the thinking that it is quality and not quantity that counts. It was also felt that it was not so much how many were going but who went that counted. However, the Chinese side is said to be unimpressed with the "small is beautiful" argument.

It is not clear at this stage if the Government would reconsider and increase the numbers to please their host. Yesterday officials were still not giving away anything about the make-up of the group "as a matter of courtesy" because the announcement on the composition of the party "must be co-ordinated with the host." But it is believed that the team would consist of several "heavyweights" in the local political scene.

The line-up is expected to include the Chief Secretary, Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, and the senior Unofficial member of the Executive Council, Sir Sze-yuen Chung. Others may include the senior Unofficial member of the Legislative Council, Mr Roger Lobo, and the Director of Information-designate, Miss Cheung Man-ye. What the team may lack in size is certainly made up for in terms of the status and influence of the members. The team is expected to stay in Peking until October 4.

Unofficial sources said yesterday they fully appreciated that the first-ever invitation from China to attend the National Day celebrations must be given appropriate recognition. But as one Unofficial noted: "Surely it would be better to send say, three of your senior people than 10 of the most junior members?" There was also another important consideration for the Unofficials. If they had acceded to the Chinese request for more Unofficials to attend the 35th anniversary celebrations, it would have meant that about half of the 37 Unofficials would have been in Peking at a most crucial time for Hong Kong. In addition, with several of the other Unofficials also planning to be out of Hong Kong during that period, the actual numbers remaining here would have been even smaller. This would have been unacceptable given that all the signs now point to an initialling of the draft agreement during the last week of this month. Many Unofficials are understood to feel that in the immediate aftermath of the initialling, their duty is to present a strong presence in Hong Kong.

The formal invitation was handed to Sir Edward on September 4, one hour before his trip to Peking to attend the 22nd round of Sino-British talks on Hong Kong. The invitation was passed on by the foreign affairs section of the NCNA through the Political Adviser's office.

It is understood there was an exchange of views on who should go. While China preferred the Secretary for Home Affairs, Mr Denis Bray, as well as Secretary for District Administration, Mr David Akers-Jones, they were excluded in the first list given to the Chinese. Earlier this week, Chinese sources hinted that the NCNA hoped Sir Philip and Mr Akers-Jones would go, but did not mention Mr Bray. On Tuesday the leftwing newspapers reported that the NCNA wanted the Government delegation to comprise nine high-ranking officials and 18 Umelco members. The leak, according to some observers, was a deliberate move on the part of Chinese to exert pressure on the Government to expand the list. Against this background, it is now likely that Mr Bray and Mr Akers-Jones may join the delegation.

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